







C 399	8.4	32.3	10	1	AAS97362	Human CRYBB1 gene	472	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH86401	Oligonucleotide pr
C 400	8.4	32.3	10	1	ABL36365	Human lysosomal ac	C 473	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI13093	Oligonucleotide pr
C 401	8.4	32.3	10	1	AAL39804	SMOH polymorphism	C 474	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI71850	Oligonucleotide pr
C 403	8.4	32.3	10	1	ACA94693	DNA tag from human	C 475	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI78538	Oligonucleotide pr
C 404	8.4	32.3	10	1	AAD53537	Human GNRH2 gene p	C 476	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI81063	Oligonucleotide pr
C 405	8.4	32.3	10	1	ABT14345	Nucleic acid PCR a	C 477	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI24418	Oligonucleotide pr
C 406	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADD32149	Polymorphic STAT6	C 478	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI02309	Oligonucleotide pr
C 407	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADH57543	Extendable oligo E	C 479	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH88987	Oligonucleotide pr
C 408	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADN89103	Hyperlipidemia tre	C 480	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI42229	Oligonucleotide pr
C 409	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADS76817	Breast cancer dete	C 481	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI49387	Oligonucleotide pr
C 410	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADS77906	Breast cancer dete	C 482	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI69041	Oligonucleotide pr
C 411	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADS77243	Breast cancer dete	C 483	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI57425	Oligonucleotide pr
C 412	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADU19887	Hypoxia-related tu	C 484	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI65109	Oligonucleotide pr
C 413	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADU20095	Hypoxia-related tu	C 485	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI25738	Oligonucleotide pr
C 414	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADU18923	Hypoxia-related tu	C 486	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI26262	Oligonucleotide pr
C 415	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADY52813	Human CHRNA2 gene	C 487	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH80800	Oligonucleotide pr
C 416	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADZ24419	Human SNP detectio	C 488	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI31053	Oligonucleotide pr
C 417	8.4	32.3	11	1	AXX14673	Triple helix third	C 489	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI09127	Oligonucleotide pr
C 418	8.4	32.3	11	1	AXX77649	N11 active EGS 13.	C 490	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH84420	Oligonucleotide pr
C 419	8.4	32.3	11	1	AQO86500	Human skin stress/	C 491	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI13238	Oligonucleotide pr
C 420	8.4	32.3	11	1	AQO86311	Human skin stress/	C 492	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH92015	Oligonucleotide pr
C 421	8.4	32.3	11	1	AQO87508	Human skin stress/	C 493	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI45758	Oligonucleotide pr
C 422	8.4	32.3	11	1	AQO86275	Human skin stress/	C 494	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI49204	Oligonucleotide pr
C 423	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV65543	Human skin EST 332	C 495	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI56671	Oligonucleotide pr
C 424	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV67130	Human skin EST 491	C 496	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI71473	Oligonucleotide pr
C 425	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV69379	Human skin EST 716	C 497	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI59195	Oligonucleotide pr
C 426	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV64478	Human skin EST 226	C 498	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI28103	Oligonucleotide pr
C 427	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV67620	Human skin EST 540	C 499	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI34824	Oligonucleotide pr
C 428	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV68821	Human skin EST 660	C 500	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI09996	Oligonucleotide pr
C 429	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV69046	Human skin EST 683	C 501	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI43459	Oligonucleotide pr
C 430	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV64672	Human skin EST 245	C 502	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI58194	Oligonucleotide pr
C 431	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV65631	Human skin EST 341	C 503	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI58705	Oligonucleotide pr
C 432	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV66709	Human skin EST 449	C 504	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI78539	Oligonucleotide pr
C 433	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV68137	Human skin EST 592	C 505	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI18278	Oligonucleotide pr
C 434	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV62406	Human skin EST 192	C 506	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI02411	Oligonucleotide pr
C 435	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV69827	Human skin EST 761	C 507	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI32036	Oligonucleotide pr
C 436	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV68826	Human skin EST 661	C 508	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH82960	Oligonucleotide pr
C 437	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV71899	Human skin EST 968	C 509	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85730	Oligonucleotide pr
C 438	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABL91969	Human Pan-Endothel	C 510	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI12890	Oligonucleotide pr
C 439	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABX71894	DNA tag used to id	C 511	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI14403	Oligonucleotide pr
C 440	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ35233	Human hair-bearing	C 512	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI14794	Oligonucleotide pr
C 441	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ35513	Human hair-bearing	C 513	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI45902	Oligonucleotide pr
C 442	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33950	Human facial skin-	C 515	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH92999	Oligonucleotide pr
C 443	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33674	Human facial skin-	C 516	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH71097	Oligonucleotide pr
C 444	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33896	Human facial skin-	C 517	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH98732	Oligonucleotide pr
C 445	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33355	Human facial skin-	C 518	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH75078	Oligonucleotide pr
C 446	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ34961	Human facial skin-	C 519	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI30315	Oligonucleotide pr
C 447	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ34544	Human facial skin-	C 520	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH81971	Oligonucleotide pr
C 448	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ34355	Human facial skin-	C 521	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI36884	Oligonucleotide pr
C 449	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33894	Human facial skin-	C 522	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI16900	Oligonucleotide pr
C 450	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ34474	Human facial skin-	C 523	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI51216	Oligonucleotide pr
C 451	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADS78033	Breast cancer dete	C 524	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI54740	Oligonucleotide pr
C 452	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADZ24447	Human SNP detectio	C 525	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI57280	Oligonucleotide pr
C 453	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAT63037	TNP-alpha mRNA ser	C 526	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI67180	Oligonucleotide pr
C 454	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAV32291	Random primed reve	C 527	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH93571	Oligonucleotide pr
C 455	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAK76712	TNP-alpha inhibito	C 528	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI31659	Oligonucleotide pr
C 456	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAC80715	Immunogenic CpG ol	C 529	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH89749	Oligonucleotide pr
C 457	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAC80689	Immunogenic CpG ol	C 530	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH92023	Oligonucleotide pr
C 458	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI26159	Oligonucleotide pr	C 531	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI64698	Oligonucleotide pr
C 459	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI29089	Oligonucleotide pr	C 532	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI22284	Oligonucleotide pr
C 460	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI11093	Oligonucleotide pr	C 533	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI24864	Oligonucleotide pr
C 461	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI41247	Oligonucleotide pr	C 534	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI28489	Oligonucleotide pr
C 462	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI70700	Oligonucleotide pr	C 535	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI04927	Oligonucleotide pr
C 463	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI62947	Oligonucleotide pr	C 536	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI30691	Oligonucleotide pr
C 464	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI21722	Oligonucleotide pr	C 537	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI35505	Oligonucleotide pr
C 465	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH91575	Oligonucleotide pr	C 538	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI15443	Oligonucleotide pr
C 466	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI41966	Oligonucleotide pr	C 539	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI47013	Oligonucleotide pr
C 467	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI47871	Oligonucleotide pr	C 540	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI61876	Oligonucleotide pr
C 468	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI71584	Oligonucleotide pr	C 541	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI78595	Oligonucleotide pr
C 469	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH71559	Oligonucleotide pr	C 542	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI81129	Oligonucleotide pr
C 470	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85398	Oligonucleotide pr	C 543	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH68887	Oligonucleotide pr
C 471	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85729	Oligonucleotide pr	C 544	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI21056	Oligonucleotide pr



545	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH97990	Oligonucleotide pr	618	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ85226	Metastatic breast
546	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB102134	Oligonucleotide pr	619	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ86177	Metastatic breast
547	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB107705	Oligonucleotide pr	620	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ82422	Metastatic breast
548	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH90030	Oligonucleotide pr	621	8	30.8	10	1	AAC74102	Human dendritic ce
549	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB142987	Oligonucleotide pr	622	8	30.8	10	1	AA99868	Prokaryote RT-PCR
550	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB155807	Oligonucleotide pr	623	8	30.8	10	1	AA84558	Delta-phaseolin pr
551	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB162884	Oligonucleotide pr	624	8	30.8	10	1	AAC84562	Bean lectin promot
552	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB167081	Oligonucleotide pr	625	8	30.8	10	1	AAC84562	Bean lectin promot
553	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH93219	Oligonucleotide pr	626	8	30.8	10	1	AAH32689	LPS activated huma
554	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH75079	Oligonucleotide pr	627	8	30.8	10	1	AAH42915	Yeast NORF gene SA
555	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB126346	Oligonucleotide pr	628	8	30.8	10	1	AAH38300	Yeast NORF gene SA
556	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB128895	Oligonucleotide pr	629	8	30.8	10	1	AAH38300	Yeast NORF gene SA
557	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85727	Oligonucleotide pr	630	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
558	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH87233	Oligonucleotide pr	631	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
559	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB116760	Oligonucleotide pr	632	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
560	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB145290	Oligonucleotide pr	633	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
561	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB163784	Oligonucleotide pr	634	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
562	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB179543	Oligonucleotide pr	635	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
563	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB121890	Oligonucleotide pr	636	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
564	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB122059	Oligonucleotide pr	637	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
565	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH75548	Oligonucleotide pr	638	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
566	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH80394	Oligonucleotide pr	639	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
567	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB112924	Oligonucleotide pr	640	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
568	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB114744	Oligonucleotide pr	641	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
569	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB140496	Oligonucleotide pr	642	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
570	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB1533974	Oligonucleotide pr	643	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
571	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB156398	Oligonucleotide pr	644	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
572	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB172961	Oligonucleotide pr	645	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
573	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB172961	Oligonucleotide pr	646	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
574	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB175442	Oligonucleotide pr	647	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
575	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB178596	Oligonucleotide pr	648	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
576	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH98630	Oligonucleotide pr	649	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
577	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB112785	Oligonucleotide pr	650	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
578	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB143468	Oligonucleotide pr	651	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
579	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB145291	Oligonucleotide pr	652	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
580	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB148899	Oligonucleotide pr	653	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
581	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB150602	Oligonucleotide pr	654	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
582	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB158822	Oligonucleotide pr	655	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
583	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB162760	Oligonucleotide pr	656	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
584	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH93510	Oligonucleotide pr	657	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
585	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH79604	Oligonucleotide pr	658	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
586	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB111116	Oligonucleotide pr	659	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
587	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB140243	Oligonucleotide pr	660	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
588	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH91654	Oligonucleotide pr	661	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
589	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB142337	Oligonucleotide pr	662	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
590	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB155470	Oligonucleotide pr	663	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
591	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH93554	Oligonucleotide pr	664	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
592	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH94374	Oligonucleotide pr	665	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
593	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB102308	Oligonucleotide pr	666	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
594	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85733	Oligonucleotide pr	667	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
595	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB113091	Oligonucleotide pr	668	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
596	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB114936	Oligonucleotide pr	669	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
597	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB145085	Oligonucleotide pr	670	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
598	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB171801	Oligonucleotide pr	671	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
599	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB159386	Oligonucleotide pr	672	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
600	8.4	32.3	12	1	AB174134	Oligonucleotide pr	673	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
601	8.4	32.3	12	1	ACC48331	Oligonucleotide pr	674	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
602	8.4	32.3	12	1	ACC83136	Oligonucleotide pr	675	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
603	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	676	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
604	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	677	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
605	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	678	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
606	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	679	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
607	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	680	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
608	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	681	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
609	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	682	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
610	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	683	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
611	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	684	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
612	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	685	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
613	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	686	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
614	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	687	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
615	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	688	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
616	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	689	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
617	8.4	32.3	12	1	AD011112	Oligonucleotide pr	690	8	30.8	10	1	AAH40343	Yeast NORF gene SA

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c 691      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV69628      Human skin EST 741
c 692      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV62485      Human skin EST 271
c 693      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV67632      Human skin EST 541
c 694      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV70706      Human skin EST 849
c 695      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV71904      Human skin EST 969
c 696      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV63285      Human skin EST 107
c 697      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV63771      Human skin EST 155
c 698      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV64983      Human skin EST 276
c 699      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV64483      Human skin EST 226
c 700      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV68556      Human skin EST 634
c 701      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV69022      Human skin EST 680
c 702      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV63846      Human skin EST 163
c 703      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV69560      Human skin EST 734
c 704      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV67304      Human skin EST 509
c 705      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV71267      Human skin EST 905
c 706      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV64128      Human skin EST 191
c 707      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV6854      Human skin EST 464
c 708      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV65639      Human skin EST 342
c 709      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV68684      Human skin EST 647
c 710      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV64641      Human skin EST 242
c 711      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV67354      Human skin EST 514
c 712      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV71192      Human skin EST 897
c 713      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABV71549      Human skin EST 933
c 714      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABK28791      HSV-1 blocker prob
c 715      7.8      30.0      11      1      AAD46205      Linker upper oligo
c 716      7.8      30.0      11      1      AAK99270      P15B4 promoter tra
c 717      7.8      30.0      11      1      ABK99454      Human CYP3A5 gene
c 718      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADG28157      Human Myo/V1 prote
c 719      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADC66432      Signalling aptamer
c 720      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADH77013      SOX18 wild type DN
c 721      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADQ36146      Human hair-bearing
c 722      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADQ35222      Human hair-bearing
c 723      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADQ35034      Human facial skin-
c 724      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADQ34728      Human facial skin-
c 725      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADQ32871      Human facial skin-
c 726      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADQ33165      Human facial skin-
c 727      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADQ33777      Human facial skin-
c 728      7.8      30.0      11      1      ADY89233      VEGF siRNA SEQ ID
c 729      7.8      30.0      11      1      AEA14699      Immunostimulatory

Human skin EST 741
Human skin EST 271
Human skin EST 541
Human skin EST 849
Human skin EST 969
Human skin EST 107
Human skin EST 155
Human skin EST 276
Human skin EST 226
Human skin EST 634
Human skin EST 680
Human skin EST 163
Human skin EST 734
Human skin EST 509
Human skin EST 905
Human skin EST 191
Human skin EST 464
Human skin EST 342
Human skin EST 647
Human skin EST 242
Human skin EST 514
Human skin EST 897
Human skin EST 933
HSV-1 blocker prob
Linker upper oligo
P15B4 promoter tra
Human CYP3A5 gene
Human Myo/V1 prote
Signalling aptamer
SOX18 wild type DN
Human hair-bearing
Human hair-bearing
Human facial skin-
Human facial skin-
Human facial skin-
Human facial skin-
VEGF siRNA SEQ ID
Immunostimulatory

Novel primer for diagnosing polycystic kidney disease-associated
disorder, comprises regions having sequence that selectively hybridizes
to polycystic kidney disease gene sequence.

Claim 6; Page 98; 192pp; English.

The present invention relates to compositions and methods useful for the
identification and detection of polycystic kidney disease (PKD) gene
mutations. The invention also relates to primers comprising a 5' region
having a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD1 gene sequence and
optionally, to a PKD1 homologue sequence and an adjacent 3' region having
a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD1 gene sequence and not to
a PKD1 homologue sequence. Primer pairs of the invention are useful for
detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in a PKD1 polynucleotide
in a sample, for identifying a subject at risk for a PKD1-associated
disorder such as autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) or
acquired cystic disease and for diagnosing a PKD1-associated disorder in
a subject. They are useful for selectively amplifying a region of a PKD1
gene. PKD1 DNA fragments are useful for detecting the presence of a mutant
PKD1 polynucleotide in a sample, as a probe for an amplification
reaction, in hybridisation or amplification assays of biological samples
to detect abnormalities of PKD1 expression and for engineering transgenic
animals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to generate human PKD1
gene long range templates (exon 1-34)

Sequence 26 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      100.0%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 0.16;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy      1      CCACCTCATCGCCCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
          |||||
Db      1      CCACCTCATCGCCCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
          |||||

RESULT 2
ADN61676/c
ID      ADN61676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      ADN61676;
XX
XX
DT      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Corn chromosome 1S SSR marker bnlg 1811 bin 1.05 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID:6.
XX
KW      Corn; plant; transformable; introgression; chromosomal locus;
KW      bin 6.02-6.04; bin 10.04-10.06; bin 1.03-1.06; bin 1.08-1.11;
KW      bin 3.05-3.07; corn seed; plant breeding; transgenic plant;
KW      chromosome 1S; SSR marker; marker assisted breeding; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Zea mays.
XX
XX
FN      WO2003103377-A2.
XX
XX
PD      18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX
PF      05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017626.
XX
PR      06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386522P.
XX
PA      (MONS ) MONSANTO TECHNOLOGY LLC.
XX
PI      Lowe BA, Chomet P;
XX
XX
DR      WPI; 2004-062179/06.
XX
XX
PT      Producing a transformable corn line comprises introgressing at least one
PT      chromosomal locus mapping to bin 6.02-6.04 or 10.04-10.06, where the
PT      locus is introgressed from a more transformable corn line into a less
PT      transformable corn line.
XX

```

## ALIGNMENTS

```

RESULT 1
AAD30230
ID      AAD30230 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC      AAD30230;
XX
XX
DT      17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      BPR9 PCR primer, to generate human PKD1 gene long range templates.
XX
KW      Human; PKD1 gene; autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD;
KW      acquired cystic disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FN      WO200206529-A2.
XX
XX
PD      24-JAN-2002.
XX
XX
PF      13-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022035.
XX
PR      13-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218261P.
PR      13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283691P.
XX
XX
PA      (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI      Germino GG, Watnick TJ, Phakdeekitcharoen B;
XX
XX
DR      WPI; 2002-179805/23.

```

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 6; 77pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of producing a transformable corn line

CC by introgressing at least one chromosomal locus mapping to bin 6.02-6.04

CC or bin 10.04-10.06, where the locus is introgressed from a more

CC transformable corn line into a less transformable corn line. The

CC invention also relates to corn variety 178-187-20 seed (ATCC accession

CC no. PTA-5183) and corn variety 178-74-25 seed (ATCC accession no. PTA-

CC 5182); progeny of a plant grown from the seed cited above, where the

CC progeny comprises loci mapping to chromosomal bins 1.03-1.06, 1.08-1.11,

CC 3.05-3.07, and 6.02-6.04; a transgenic corn plant produced by

CC transforming the progeny cited above; and hybrid corn seed and plants

CC produced by crossing a corn line with the progeny cited above. Because

CC more transformable lines are typically agronomically poor, while lines

CC with superior or desired agronomic traits tend to be less transformable,

CC the methods of the invention provide a means of testing for the effects

CC of an introduced gene on traits such as yield, kernel quality and plant

CC phenotype in earlier plant generations in a breeding programme. Sequences

CC ADN61671-ADN61702 represent PCR primers used in an example of the

CC invention to amplify corn SSR markers useful in marker assisted breeding.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 55.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 23;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCGTTCCTA 21

DB 20 TCATCGCCCGTTCCTA 5

RESULT 3

AAAT77013

ID AAT77013 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAT77013;

XX

DT 11-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX

DE Wheat microsatellite WMS63 left primer.

XX

KW Microsatellite marker; hypervariable genomic fragment; Triticum aestivum;

KW wheat; Triticeae; sequence tagged site; STS; primer; PCR; amplify;

KW polymorphism; genetic analysis; hexaploid; tetraploid; mapping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FN DE19525284-A1.

XX

PD 02-JAN-1997.

XX

PF 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-01025284.

XX

PR 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-01025284.

XX

PA (PFLA-) INST PFLANZENGENETIK & KULTURPFLANZENFOR.

XX

PI Roeder M, Plaschke J, Ganai M;

XX

DR WPI; 1997-053731/06.

XX

PT Primers for STS microsatellite markers for wheat and related species -

PT useful for genetic mapping, analysis and labelling etc. of wheat.

XX

PS Claim 5; Page 6; 8pp; German.

XX

CC Microsatellite markers based on hypervariable genomic fragments, from

CC Triticum aestivum (wheat) or the tribe Triticeae, consist of a sequence

CC tagged site (STS), defined by 2 specific primers (of mean size 17-23

CC bases) that flank a microsatellite sequence at both ends, which can be

CC amplified to polymorphisms (PCR products of different sizes). The

CC microsatellites are n-fold tandem repeats (n = 10 or more) of di-, tri-

or tetra-nucleotide sequences, combination microsatellite sequences or an

imperfect sequence in which individual bases are mutated. The

microsatellite markers can be used for genetic analysis of hexaploid and

tetraploid forms of wheat and for genetic mapping or labelling of

monogenic and polygenic properties, and for their selection; for

analysing relationships and identifying varieties; and for evaluating

varietal purity, hybrid identification and plant growth. The markers can

differentiate between almost all European wheat lines and show a higher

degree of DNA polymorphism than known probes for the wheat genome. They

can be detected by PCR, so large numbers of samples can be analysed

easily (e.g. several hundred per day). Microsatellite marker-related

polymorphisms are stably inherited so can also serve as genetic markers.

CC AAT77003-22 and AAT77535-716 are primer pairs that define the

CC microsatellite markers. WMS63 has GAA, CA, TA type repeats

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 49.2%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 44;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGCCCT 16

DB 2 CCACCTGATCGCCCT 17

RESULT 4

ASK02547/c

ID ASK02547 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ASK02547;

XX

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human NIGO Amberzyme #219.

XX

KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

KW MCI; immunocytooma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;

KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;

KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;

KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

FN WO200159103-A2.

XX

PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX

PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

XX

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

XX

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX

PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and  
PT central nervous system injury.

PS Claim 88; Page 135; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates  
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down  
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NGO). The  
XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a  
XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA motif) pr  
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr  
XX an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA  
XX with a YGY motif). The CD20-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA  
XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>.  
XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of  
XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level  
XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targetting nucleic acid may be used to  
XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-  
XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic  
XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell  
XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,  
XX immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NGO-  
XX targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NGO gene in the  
XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg<sup>2+</sup>. Furthermore, the  
XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NGO activity of the  
XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of  
XX NGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more  
XX therapies. In particular, the NGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to  
XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident  
XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),  
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),  
XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob  
XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease  
XX states which respond to the modulation of NGO expression. The present  
XX sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 46.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 56;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5 CTCATGCGCCCTTCTCTA 21  
Db 17 CTCATGCGCTCTTCATA 1

RESULT 5  
ABN00250  
ID ABN00250 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN00250;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:242.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236399P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 242; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 46.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 56;  
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCCCTTCCT 20  
Db 1 CATCTCGCCCTTCCT 17

RESULT 6  
ABN07563/c

ID ABN07563 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN07563;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7555.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX AC WO200192524-A2.  
 XX DT 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX DE 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEONICA INC.  
 XX GU Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7555; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 46.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 56;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 9 TGGCCCCCTTCCTAAGCA 25  
 Db 17 TGGCCCCCTTCCTAAGCA 1  
 RESULT 7  
 ACN70653/c  
 ID ACN70653 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACN70653;  
 XX 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)  
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:7555.  
 KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMPLP-1;  
 KW hGDMPLP-1 agonist hGDMPLP antagonist; hGDMPLP inhibitor; heart disorder;  
 XX skeletal muscle function.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2004137589-A1.  
 XX PD 15-JUL-2004.  
 XX PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.  
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 XX PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX GU Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX WPI; 2004-533378/51.  
 XX Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder  
 XX associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived  
 XX myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle  
 XX function.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7555; Opp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence  
 XX (SI) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMPLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully  
 XX defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of  
 XX (SI), 95% deviation from (SI) which are conservative substitutions, and  
 XX 65% identity to (SI). A polypeptide of the invention acts as an agonist or  
 XX antagonist of hGDMPLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMPLP-1 activity. A  
 XX pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or  
 XX preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of  
 XX hGDMPLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.  
 XX The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the  
 XX invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63103  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 46.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 56;  
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;



```

CC has not been possible to obtain this sequence data from other sources.
XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
  Query Match      45.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
  Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 66;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCCTAA 22
DB 15 ATCGCCGCTCTCTAA 1

RESULT 10
ABF09218/c
ID ABF09218 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF09218;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109215 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109215; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
  Query Match      43.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 76;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATGCCCC 15
DB 13 ACCTCATCCCCC 1

RESULT 11
ABF09219
ID ABF09219 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF09219;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109216 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109216; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
  Query Match      43.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 76;
  Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATGCCCC 15
DB 1 ACCTCATCCCCC 13

RESULT 12
AAD26851
ID AAD26851 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD26851;
XX
DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPR4 gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #10.
XX
KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor 4; GPR4; haplotyping; polymorphism;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.
XX

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200187904-A2.
XX
XX
XX PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX PF 09-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015097.
XX
XX PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204928P.
XX
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bentivegna SC, Duda AE, Kazemi A, Koshy B;
XX WPI; 2002-097579/13.
XX
XX Haplotyping, (H1), the G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene of an
XX individual, comprising determining which haplotype an individual.
XX
XX PS Claim 15; Page 13; 61pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene
XX variants. The data about the GPR4 polynucleotides and polypeptides and
XX the polymorphisms associated with them are useful for haplotyping at the
XX GPR4 locus. Allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) is useful as probes and
XX primers for assaying a polymorphism in GPR4 gene. The present sequence is
XX an ASO primer used to detect human GPR4 gene polymorphism
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 42.3%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 91;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 11 GCCCCTTCCTAAG 23
Db 3 GCCCCTTCCTRG 15

RESULT 13
AAT54899
ID AAT54899 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT54899;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mouse reIA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1229).
XX
XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
XX PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
XX PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

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PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 18-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-002711280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
XX Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
XX Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozyms having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 226; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
XX enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves reIA mRNA at the
XX nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The reIA gene product
XX is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
XX specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
XX mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
XX potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
XX by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
XX were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
XX nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
XX sequences and thereby inhibit reIA expression, making them potentially
XX useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
XX as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
XX immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves reIA mRNA means
XX that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
XX treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 11 GCCCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 2 GUCCCUCCUCAGC 15

RESULT 14
AAT54907
ID AAT54907 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT54907;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

```



DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)

DE Mouse relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1279).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;

KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

XX ss.

OS Mus musculus.

XX WO9523225-A2.

PN 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.

PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.

PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.

PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.

PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.

PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.

PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.

PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.

PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.

PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.

PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.

PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.

PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.

PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

PI Grilam S, Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;

PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigelman L, Sullivan SM, Svedler D, Thompson JD;

PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use

PT in inhibiting disease related genes.

XX Claim 2; Page 226; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) that cleaves relA mRNA at the

CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product

CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated

CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the

CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain

CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified

CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences

CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their

CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target

CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially

CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well

CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential

CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means

CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo

CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 99;

Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCTTCCT 20

Db ||: ||||: ||:

2 CAUGGUCCCUCCU 15

RESULT 15

AAT54889

ID AAT54889 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT54889;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX Mouse relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1187).

DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;

KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

XX ss.

OS Mus musculus.

XX WO9523225-A2.

PN 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.

PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.

PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.

PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.

PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.

PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.

PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.

PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.

PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.

PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.

PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.

PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.

PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.

PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

PI Grilam S, Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;

PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigelman L, Sullivan SM, Svedler D, Thompson JD;

PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use

PT in inhibiting disease related genes.

XX Claim 2; Page 226; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) that cleaves relA mRNA at the

CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product

CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated

CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the

CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain

CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified

CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences

PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.  
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.  
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.  
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;  
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;  
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Belgelman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;  
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.  
XX  
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use  
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.  
XX  
XX Claim 2; Page 226; 407pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the  
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product  
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated  
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the  
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain  
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified  
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences  
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their  
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target  
CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially  
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well  
CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential  
CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means  
CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo  
CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 99;  
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 11 GCCCCTTCTAAGC 24  
Db 1 GUCCCUUCCUAGC 14  
RESULT 16  
AAT54835  
ID AAT54835 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
XX  
XX AAT54835;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Mouse relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 617) .  
XX  
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;  
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;  
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;  
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;  
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;  
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;  
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;  
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;  
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;  
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;  
ss.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
XX  
XX WO9523225-A2.  
PN

XX 31-AUG-1995.  
PD  
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.  
PF  
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.  
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.  
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.  
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.  
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.  
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.  
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.  
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.  
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.  
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.  
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.  
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.  
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.  
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.  
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.  
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.  
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.  
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.  
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.  
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.  
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.  
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.  
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.  
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.  
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.  
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;  
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;  
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Belgelman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;  
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.  
XX  
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use  
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.  
XX  
XX Claim 2; Page 225; 407pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an  
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the  
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product  
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated  
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the  
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain  
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified  
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences  
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their  
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target  
CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially  
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well  
CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential  
CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means  
CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo  
CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
XX  
XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 99;  
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 11 GCCCCTTCTAAGC 24  
Db 1 GUCCCUUCCUAGC 14  
Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;  
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 99;  
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 11 GCCCCTTCTAAGC 24  
Db 1 GUCCCUUCCUAGC 14

```

RESULT 17
AAT54850
ID AAT54850 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT54850;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse rela hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 326).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN W09523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 94US-00363233.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 225; 407pp; English.
XX

```

The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rela mRNA at the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The rela gene product is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target sequences and thereby inhibit rela expression, making them potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rela mRNA means that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 99;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1 CCACCTCATCGCCC 14  
 |||||:|:|:|  
 Db 2 CCACCTCATCGCCC 15

RESULT 18  
 AAT49764  
 ID AAT49764 standard; RNA; 15 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT49764;  
 XX  
 DT 02-MAR-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #931.  
 XX  
 KW Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;  
 KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;  
 KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;  
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;  
 KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;  
 KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;  
 KW LDL; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W09620279-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-JUL-1996.  
 XX  
 PF 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000;  
 XX  
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.  
 XX  
 PI Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;  
 XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.  
 XX  
 PT New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -  
 PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or  
 PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 31; 72pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAT49608-T49863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol  
 CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT49881-  
 CC T50137). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid  
 CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers

CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme  
 CC binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the sequence UH  
 CC is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the  
 CC gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or expression of the  
 CC mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway  
 CC can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size  
 CC density of the high density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life,  
 CC and therefore increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat  
 CC conditions associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically familial  
 CC hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease,  
 CC vascular complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and  
 CC angioplastic restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low  
 CC density lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered  
 CC (a decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels).  
 CC The HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift  
 CC and mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH  
 CC ribozymes target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-  
 CC specific activity  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 99;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 CCACCTCATCGCCC 14  
 |||||: :|||  
 Db 1 CCACCUUCUGCCC 14

RESULT 19  
 AAT49762  
 ID AAT49762 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT49762;

XX DT 02-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Human CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #930.

XX KW Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;  
 XX neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;  
 XX reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;  
 XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;  
 XX peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;  
 XX angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;  
 XX LDL; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9620279-A1.

XX PD 04-JUL-1996.

XX PF 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.

XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

XX PI Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Pape M;

XX DR WPI; 1996-321852/32.

XX PT New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -  
 XX useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or  
 XX regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.

XX PS Claim 4; Page 31; 72pp; English.

XX XX AAT49608-T49863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol

CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT49881-  
 CC T50137). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid  
 CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers  
 CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme  
 CC binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the sequence UH  
 CC is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the  
 CC gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or expression of the  
 CC mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway  
 CC can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size  
 CC density of the high density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life,  
 CC and therefore increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat  
 CC conditions associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically familial  
 CC hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease,  
 CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,  
 CC vascular complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and  
 CC angioplastic restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low  
 CC density lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered  
 CC (a decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels).  
 CC The HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift  
 CC and mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH  
 CC ribozymes target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-  
 CC specific activity  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 99;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGCCC 14  
 |||||: :|||  
 Db 2 CCACCUUCUGCCC 15

RESULT 20

AAS04347/C

ID AAS04347 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAS04347;

XX DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human DAXX DNA allele-specific oligonucleotide primer #10.

XX KW Death-associated protein 6; DAXX; polymorphism; haplotype pair; human;  
 XX immune disorder; autoimmune disease; population diversity; ss;  
 XX paternity testing; anthropological lineage; forensic application;  
 XX oligonucleotide primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200125245-A2.

XX PD 12-APR-2001.

XX PF 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027487.

XX PR 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0157909P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX DR WPI; 2001-308220/32.

XX PT New human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX) gene variants comprising 19  
 XX polymorphic sites useful in studying the effect of variation on the  
 XX biological activity of DAXX and in developing drugs targeting the  
 XX protein.

XX PS Claim 15; Page 19; 97pp; English.

XX XX Sequences AAS04338-AAS04413 represent oligonucleotide primers specific

CC for a DNA encoding human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX). This DNA may  
 CC comprise one or more polymorphisms at specific nucleotide positions to  
 CC form one of nineteen possible polymorphic variants. Associations between  
 CC a trait and a genotype or a haplotype of the DAXX gene can be identified  
 CC by comparing the frequency of the genotype or haplotype in a population  
 CC exhibiting the trait with that of a reference population. A higher  
 CC frequency in the trait population indicates an association. Methods  
 CC involving genotyping or haplotyping of the DAXX gene of an individual can  
 CC lead to prediction of haplotype pairs for the DAXX gene of related  
 CC individuals, and may be useful in studying the expression and biological  
 CC function of DAXX, as well as in developing drugs targeting this protein.  
 CC Polymorphic variants of DAXX are useful in studying the effect of the  
 CC variation on the biological activity of DAXX as well as on the binding  
 CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting DAXX for the treatment of  
 CC autoimmune diseases and other immune disorders. Polymorphism is also  
 CC useful for studying population diversity, anthropological lineage,  
 CC paternity testing, forensic applications, and for identifying  
 CC associations between the DAXX genetic variation and a trait such as level  
 CC of drug response or susceptibility to disease. DAXX proteins may be used  
 CC to measure binding affinities of one or more candidate drugs targeting  
 CC the DAXX protein  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 99;  
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGGCC 14  
 DB 14 CCCCATCATCGGCC 1

## RESULT 21

ADV35249

ID ADV35249 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

AC ADV35249;

DT 10-FEB-2005 (first entry)

DE Human anti-HER2 NCH ribozyme substrate sequence #16.

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid molecule; gene expression; down regulation;  
 KW protein-tyrosine-phosphatase-1b; PTB-1B; methionine aminopeptidase;  
 KW MetAP-2; human telomerase; hTERT; protein kinase C alpha; PKC alpha;  
 KW beta-secretase; BACE; human epidermal growth factor receptor-2; HER2;  
 KW C-erb2; neu; phospholamban; PLN; presenilin-1; ps-1; presenilin-2; ps-2;  
 KW hepatitis B virus; HBV; hammerhead; HH; hairpin; NCH; inozyme; G-cleaver;  
 KW amberyne; zinzyme; DNazyme; cancer; breast cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW diabetes; obesity; cardiac disease; heart disease; age-related disease;  
 KW hepatitis B infection; hepatocellular carcinoma; genetic drift; human;  
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200116312-A2.

XX 08-MAR-2001.

XX 30-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023998.

XX 31-AUG-1999; 99US-0151713P.

XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-00406643.

XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156236P.

XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156467P.

XX 08-NOV-1999; 99US-00436430.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169100P.

XX 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474432.

XX 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0173612P.

XX 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00476387.

XX 04-FEB-2000; 2000US-00498824.

XX 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00531025.

PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197769P.  
 PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578223.  
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-00636385.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX

PI Mcswiggen J, Usman N, Blatt L, Beigelman L, Burgin A;  
 PI Karpeisky A, Matulic-Adamic J, Swedler D, Draper K, Chowrira B;  
 PI Stinchcomb D, Beaudry A, Zinnen S, Ludwig J, Sproat BS;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-244406/25.

PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules able to cleave separate RNA molecules  
 PT are used for treating cancer, Alzheimer's disease, hepatitis, diabetes,  
 PT obesity and heart disease.  
 XX

XX Example 7; Page 471; 717pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the use of enzymatic nucleic acid  
 CC molecules (e.g. ribozymes) to modulate gene expression. The invention  
 CC also methods for their use to down regulate or inhibit the expression of  
 CC genes encoding protein-tyrosine-phosphatase-1b (PTB-1B), methionine  
 CC aminopeptidase (MetAP-2), human telomerase (hTERT), protein kinase C  
 CC alpha (PKC alpha), beta-secretase (BACE), human epidermal growth factor  
 CC receptor-2 (HER2/c-erb2/neu), phospholamban (PLN), presenilin-1 (ps-1),  
 CC presenilin-2 (ps-2), and hepatitis B virus (HBV) proteins. The enzymatic  
 CC nucleic acid molecules used to inhibit the expression of the said genes  
 CC include hammerhead (HH), hairpin, NCH (inozyme), G-cleaver, amberyne,  
 CC zinzyme, and/or DNazyme motifs. The methods of the invention are useful  
 CC for treating cancer, in particular breast cancer, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC diabetes, obesity, cardiac diseases e.g. heart disease, age-related  
 CC diseases, hepatitis B infections, and hepatitis and hepatocellular  
 CC carcinoma. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can also be used as  
 CC diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased  
 CC cells and to detect the presence of specific RNA in a cell. The present  
 CC sequence represents a substrate/target sequence for an anti-HER2 NCH  
 CC ribozyme used in the examples of the present invention. Note: Some SEQ ID  
 CC Nos are repeated more than once in the specification, but these have  
 CC different sequences associated with them.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;  
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 99;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCCTTAAG 23

DB 2 CGCCCTTCCTTAAG 15

## RESULT 22

ABI04022/c

ID ABI04022 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI04022;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 303995 for detecting SNP TSC0020735.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX

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PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 303995; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAAG 23
DB 12 CCCCTTCCTACG 1
RESULT 23
ABI08447/c
ID ABI08447 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI08447;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 308420 for detecting SNP TSC0023007.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 308420; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

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XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
DB 12 CCTTCCTAAGCA 1
RESULT 24
ABC63236/c
ID ABC63236 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC63236;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 63253 for detecting SNP TSC0016710.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 63253; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

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XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 12 CCTCATCGCCCC 1

RESULT 25
ABC02236/C
ID ABC02236 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC02236;
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2227 for detecting SNP TSC0000901.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPTG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2227; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 12 CCTTCTTAACA 1

RESULT 26

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ABC86334/C
ID ABC86334 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC86334;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 86351 for detecting SNP TSC0021689.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPTG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 86351; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 13 CCTCATCGCCCC 2

RESULT 27
ABH09391
ID ABH09391 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH09391;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 209368 for detecting SNP TSC0051131.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX

```





CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 CCTCAGCGCCCC 12

RESULT 30  
 ABF71704/c  
 ID ABF71704 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX AC ABF71704;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171701 for detecting SNP TSC0042797.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171701; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 CCTCAGCGCCCC 12

RESULT 32  
 ABC02237  
 ID ABC02237 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX AC ABC02237;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 182255 for detecting SNP TSC0045047.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 182255; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATGCCCCCTTC 18  
 Db 13 CATGCCCCCTTC 2

RESULT 32  
 ABC02237  
 ID ABC02237 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX AC ABC02237;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 182255 for detecting SNP TSC0045047.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 182255; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

```

DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2228 for detecting SNP TSC0000901.
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2228; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 14 CCTTCCTTAAGCA 25
XX Db 2 CCTTCCTTAACA 13
XX
XX RESULT 33
XX ABC11622/c
XX ID ABC11622 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC11622;
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11629 for detecting SNP TSC0002818.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX

```

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XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 11629; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
XX Db 13 CCTCATCGCCCC 2
XX
XX RESULT 34
XX ABF71705
XX ID ABF71705 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF71705;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171702 for detecting SNP TSC0042797.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

```

```

PT methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171702; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 2 CCTCATCTCCCC 13

RESULT 35
ABF82259
ID ABF82259 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF82259;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 182256 for detecting SNP TSC0045047.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 182256; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 2 CCTCATCTCCCC 13

RESULT 36
ABH09390/C
ID ABH09390 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH09390;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 209367 for detecting SNP TSC0051131.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 209367; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCTCT 20
Db 13 TCACCCCTTCTCT 2

```

```

RESULT 37
ABC63237
ID ABC63237 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC63237;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 63254 for detecting SNP TSC0016710.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 63254; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
DB 2 CCTCATCGCCCC 13
XX
RESULT 38
ABI74619
ID ABI74619 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI74619;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 374592 for detecting SNP TSC0060789.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

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KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 374592; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 13 CCCTTCCTCTAA 22
DB 3 CCCTTCCTCTAA 12
XX
RESULT 39
ABI48702/c
ID ABI48702 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABI48702;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 348675 for detecting SNP TSC0045700.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX

```

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 348675; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 12 CCCTTCCTAA 3  
 RESULT 40  
 ABI21826/c  
 ID ABI21826 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ABI21826;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 321799 for detecting SNP TSC0030498.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 321799; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 12 CCCTTCCTAA 3  
 RESULT 41  
 ABI57494  
 ID ABI57494 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI57494;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357467 for detecting SNP TSC0050637.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357467; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db       1 CCCTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 42
ABI15260
ID  ABI15260 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI15260;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 315233 for detecting SNP TSC0026790.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 315233; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db       2 CCACCTCATC 11

RESULT 43
ABI22536
ID  ABI22536 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI22536;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 303994 for detecting SNP TSC0020735.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX

```



CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX

XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
Db 2 CCCCTTCCTA 11  
|||||

RESULT 47  
ABC01608/c  
ID ABC01608 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
AC ABC01608;  
XX  
XX  
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1599 for detecting SNP TSC0000579.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
FI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
DR  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 1599; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX

XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
Db 2 CCCCTTCCTA 11  
|||||

Qy 13 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
Db 13 CCCCTTCCTAA 4  
|||||

RESULT 48  
ABF93910/c  
ID ABF93910 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABF93910;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193907 for detecting SNP TSC0047683.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
FI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
DR  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 193907; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX

XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
Db 13 CCCCTTCCTAA 4  
|||||

RESULT 49  
ABH37230/c  
ID ABH37230 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABH37230;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX



```

DE  Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 237207 for detecting SNP TSC0057853.
XX  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX  WO200177384-A2.
XX  18-OCT-2001.
PD  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 237207; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX  Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ  Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db  12 CCCTTCCTAA 3

RESULT 50
ABC30007
ID  ABC30007 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX  ABC30007;
AC  ABC30007;
XX  20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT  Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 30024 for detecting SNP TSC0009041.
DE  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX  Homo sapiens.
OS  WO200177384-A2.
XX  18-OCT-2001.
PD  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 237207; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX  Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ  Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db  12 CCCTTCCTAA 3

RESULT 51
ABF33106/c
ID  ABF33106 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX  ABF33106;
AC  ABF33106;
XX  21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT  Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 133103 for detecting SNP TSC0033208.
DE  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX  Homo sapiens.
OS  WO200177384-A2.
XX  18-OCT-2001.
PD  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 30024; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX  Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ  Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  7 CATCGCCCT 16
Db  1 CATCGCCCT 10

```

```
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 133103; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
    Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
    |||||
Db 11 CCCTTCCTAA 2
    |||||
RESULT 52
ABF33111
ID ABF33111 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF33111;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 133108 for detecting SNP TSC0033208.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 133108; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
    Query Match      38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
    Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 11 GCCCTTCCTAA 22
    :|||:
Db 1 RCCCATCTCTAA 12
    |||||
RESULT 53
ABC24273
ID ABC24273 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC24273;
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 24290 for detecting SNP TSC0005767.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 24290; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
    Query Match      38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
    Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
    Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 11 GCCCTTCCTAA 22
    :|||:
Db 1 RCCCATCTCTAA 12
    |||||
```



PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 133104; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 3 CCCTTCCTAA 12  
 RESULT 57  
 ABC01609  
 ID ABC01609 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABC01609;  
 XX  
 DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1600 for detecting SNP TSC0000579.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 1600; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 1 CCCTTCCTAA 10  
 RESULT 58  
 ABC78466/C  
 ID ABC78466 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABC78466;  
 XX  
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 78483 for detecting SNP TSC0019989.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 78483; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;

```

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 10; Conservative 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCTCATC 2

RESULT 59
ABC30006/c
ID ABC30006 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC30006;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 30023 for detecting SNP TSC0009041.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 30023; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCT 16
Db 13 CATCGCCCT 4

RESULT 60
ABH37231
ID ABH37231 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH37231;

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XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 237208 for detecting SNP TSC0057853.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 237208; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCCTTCCTAA 11

RESULT 61
ABC24272/c
ID ABC24272 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC24272;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 24289 for detecting SNP TSC0005767.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

```



CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22

DB 11 CCCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 64

ID ABF93911 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF93911;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193908 for detecting SNP TSC0047683.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX PS WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 193908; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABF9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABH00010-ABH82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22

|||||

DB 1 CCCTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 65

ABC78467  
 ID ABC78467 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC78467;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 78484 for detecting SNP TSC0019989.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX PS WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 78484; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABF9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABH00010-ABH82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10

DB 3 CCACCTCATC 12

RESULT 66

ABC80859  
 ID ABC80859 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC80859;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 80876 for detecting SNP TSC0020490.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 FN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 80876; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTTAA 22  
 Db 4 CCCTTCCTTAA 13  
 RESULT 67  
 ABF46287  
 ID ABF46287 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ABF46287;  
 XX  
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 146284 for detecting SNP TSC0036853.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 PF  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 146284; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTTAAACA 25  
 Db 1 CCCTTCCCAACA 13  
 RESULT 68  
 ABH30310/C  
 ID ABH30310 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH30310;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 230287 for detecting SNP TSC0056170.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 DE 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 230287; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX



CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. The -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCAT 26  
DB 13 CCTCCCTAACCAT 1

RESULT 69

ABF14407  
ID ABF14407 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABF14407;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 114404 for detecting SNP TSC0028646.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 114404; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. The -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCCGCC 15

DB 1 ACCTCATCCGCC 13

RESULT 70

ABH63231  
ID ABH63231 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH63231;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 263208 for detecting SNP TSC0000489.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263208; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. The -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCAT 26

DB 1 CATTCTTAACAT 13

RESULT 71

ABF03105

```

ID ABF03105 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF03105;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 103102 for detecting SNP TSC0025784.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 103102; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7 CATCGCCCTTCC 19
DB 1 CATCCCCCATCC 13
RESULT 72
ABF09220/c
ID ABF09220 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF09220;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109217 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
ID ABF09220/c
ID ABF09220 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF09220;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109217 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
ID ABF03105 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF03105;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 103102 for detecting SNP TSC0025784.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 103102; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7 CATCGCCCTTCC 19
DB 1 CATCCCCCATCC 13
RESULT 72
ABF09220/c
ID ABF09220 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF09220;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109217 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
ID ABF03105 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF03105;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 103102 for detecting SNP TSC0025784.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 103102; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
DB 13 ACCTCACCCCCC 1
RESULT 73
ABF14406/c
ID ABF14406 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF14406;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 114403 for detecting SNP TSC0028646.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
```

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 114403; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. NO. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 13 ACCTCATCTCTCC 1  
 RESULT 74  
 ABH20637  
 ID ABH20637 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH20637;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220614 for detecting SNP TSC0053694.  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 220614; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. NO. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 13 ACCTCATCTCTCC 1  
 RESULT 74  
 ABH20637  
 ID ABH20637 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH20637;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220614 for detecting SNP TSC0053694.  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 220614; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. NO. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTTAAGCA 25  
 Db 1 CCCTTACTTAACCA 13  
 RESULT 75  
 ABC30991  
 ID ABC30991 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABC30991;  
 XX  
 XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 31008 for detecting SNP TSC0009549.  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 31008; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. NO. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db      1 CCTTCCTATCCAT 13

RESULT 76
ABH030311
XX      ID ABH030311 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX      AC ABH030311;
XX      DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX      DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 230288 for detecting SNP TSC0056170.
XX      KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX      KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX      KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX      OS Homo sapiens.
XX      PN WO200177384-A2.
XX      PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX      PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX      PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX      PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX      PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX      DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX      PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX      PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX      PT methylation status.
XX      PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 230288; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX      CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX      CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX      CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX      CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX      CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX      CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX      CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX      CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX      CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX      CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX      CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX      CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX      SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
XX      Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX      Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db      1 CCTCCCTAACCAT 13

RESULT 77
ABH05695
XX      ID ABH05695 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX      AC ABH05695;
XX      DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
```

```
XX      DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205672 for detecting SNP TSC0008146.
XX      KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX      KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX      KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX      OS Homo sapiens.
XX      PN WO200177384-A2.
XX      PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX      PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX      PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX      PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX      PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX      DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX      PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX      PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX      PT methylation status.
XX      PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 205672; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX      CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX      CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX      CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX      CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX      CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX      CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX      CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX      CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX      CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX      CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX      CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX      CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX      SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
XX      Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX      Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db      1 CCTCCCTAATCAT 13

RESULT 78
ABC30990/c
XX      ID ABC30990 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX      AC ABC30990;
XX      DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX      DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 31007 for detecting SNP TSC0009549.
XX      KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX      KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX      KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX      OS Homo sapiens.
XX      PN WO200177384-A2.
XX      PD 18-OCT-2001.
```

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 31007; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 14 CCTTCTAGCAT 26  
 DB 13 CCTTCTATCCAT 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 79  
 ABF11862/c  
 ID ABF11862 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABF11862;  
 XX  
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11859 for detecting SNP TSC0027920.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 111859; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 10 CCCCCCTTCCTAA 22  
 DB 13 CCCCCCTACCTAA 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 80  
 ABC05811  
 ID ABC05811 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABC05811;  
 XX  
 DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5802 for detecting SNP TSC0001882.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 5802; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

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CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCT 16
Db 1 CCTCATCGTACT 13

RESULT 81
ABF42682/c
ID ABF42682 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF42682;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 142679 for detecting SNP TSC0035782.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 142679; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 CCTTCTTAACAT 1

RESULT 82
ABF78308/c
ID ABF78308 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF78308;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 178305 for detecting SNP TSC0044162.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 178305; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTTAAGCA 25
Db 13 CCTTTCCTTAACCA 1

RESULT 83
ABF78309
ID ABF78309 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF78309;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 178306 for detecting SNP TSC0044162.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

```

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 178306; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABF99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCTTCCTTAAGCA 25  
 Db 1 CCTTCCTTAAGCA 13  
 RESULT 84  
 ABC58758/c  
 ID ABC58758 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX ABC58758;  
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 58775 for detecting SNP TSC0015747.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 58775; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABF99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2 CACCTCATCGCCC 14  
 Db 13 CACCTCATCGCCC 1  
 RESULT 85  
 ABF11863  
 ID ABF11863 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX ABF11863;  
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 111860 for detecting SNP TSC0027920.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 111860; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCCTAA 22

Db 1 CCCCCCTACCTAA 13

RESULT 86

ABF42683

ID ABF42683 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABF42683;

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 142680 for detecting SNP TSC0035782.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 142680; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26

Db 1 CCTTCATAAACAT 13

RESULT 87

ABC58759

ID ABC58759 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABC58759;

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 58776 for detecting SNP TSC0015747.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 58776; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGCCC 14

Db 1 CACCCCAATCCCC 13

RESULT 88

ABF60220/c

ID ABF60220 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX



```

AC ABF60220;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160217 for detecting SNP TSC0040348.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160217; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 10 CGCCCTTCCTAA 22
DB 13 CACTCTTCCTAA 1
XX
RESULT 89
ABC05810/c
ID ABC05810 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC05810;
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5801 for detecting SNP TSC0001882.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX

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XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 5801; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCT 16
DB 13 CCTCATCGTACCT 1
XX
RESULT 90
ABF03104/c
ID ABF03104 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF03104;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 103101 for detecting SNP TSC0025784.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

```

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 103101; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 7 CATCGCCCTTCC 19  
Db 13 CATCGCCCATCC 1  
RESULT 91  
ID ABF60221  
XX ABF60221 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
AC ABF60221;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160218 for detecting SNP TSC0040348.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160218; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 10 CGCCCTTCTTAA 22  
Db 1 CACTCCTTCTTAA 13  
RESULT 92  
ID ABC16400/c  
XX ABC16400 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
AC ABC16400;  
XX  
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16407 for detecting SNP TSC0003579.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 16407; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCTTCT 20

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Db      13 ATCTCCCTCCT 1
RESULT 93
ABH16401
ID ABH16401 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH16401;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16408 for detecting SNP TSC0003579.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16408 for detecting SNP TSC0003579.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 16408; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred No 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTCCT 20
Db 1 ATCTCCCTCCT 13
RESULT 94
ABH20636/c
ID ABH20636 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH20636;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220613 for detecting SNP TSC0053694.
XX

```

```

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 220613; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred No 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCTTCTCTAAGCA 25
Db 13 CCTTCTAAGCA 1
RESULT 95
ABH05694/c
ID ABH05694 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH05694;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205671 for detecting SNP TSC0008146.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX

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PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 205671; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 14 CCTCTCTAAGCAT 26
DB 13 CCTCCCTAATCAT 1
RESULT 96
ID ABF09221 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX ABF09221;
AC ABF09221;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109218 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109218; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 14 CCTCTCTAAGCAT 26
DB 13 CCTCCCTAATCAT 1
RESULT 96
ID ABF09221 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX ABF09221;
AC ABF09221;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 146283 for detecting SNP TSC0036853.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 146283; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
DB 1 ACCTCAACCCCCC 13
RESULT 97
ID ABF46286 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX ABF46286;
AC ABF46286;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 146283 for detecting SNP TSC0036853.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 146283; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
DB 1 ACCTCAACCCCCC 13

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XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 13 CCCTTCTTAAGCA 1

RESULT 98
ABH63230/c
ID ABH63230 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH63230;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 263207 for detecting SNP TSC0000489.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PI WO200177384-A2.
XX PN 18-OCT-2001.
XX PD
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PS (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263207; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABG99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 CATTCTTAACAT 1

RESULT 99

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ABK87157/c
ID ABK87157 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABK87157;
XX DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Scarlet runner bean forward RT-PCR primer, H-AP56.
XX KW Expression cassette; promoter activity; suspensor cell; plant embryo;
XX KW modulation of gene transcription; Scarlet runner bean; RT-PCR;
XX KW reverse transcriptase-PCR; primer; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Phaseolus coccineus.
XX PN WO200244333-A2.
XX PD 06-JUN-2002.
XX PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044737.
XX PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724857.
XX PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253672p.
XX PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX PA (CERE-) CERES INC.
XX PI Weterings K, Apuya NR, Tatarinova T, Goldberg RB;
XX PN WPI; 2002-508506/54.
XX DR
XX PT Expression cassette comprises promoters with basal promoter activity
XX PT operably linked to a heterologous polynucleotide, useful for expression
XX PT genes in suspensor cells in plants and/or basal region of plant embryo.
XX PS Example; Page 54; 114pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to expression cassettes comprising a
XX CC promoter sequence and a promoter polynucleotide with basal promoter
XX CC activity, where the promoter sequence is operably linked to a
XX CC heterologous polynucleotide, and when the expression cassette is inserted
XX CC into a plant, the heterologous polynucleotide is specifically expressed
XX CC in a suspensor cell and/or basal region of a plant embryo. The invention
XX CC also provides polynucleotide sequences encoding Scarlet runner bean
XX CC (Phaseolus coccineus) CS64 and CS41 proteins for use in the expression
XX CC cassettes of the invention. The expression cassettes comprising promoters
XX CC and promoter control elements are useful for modulating transcription of
XX CC genes in a plant suspensor cell and/or basal region of a plant embryo.
XX CC The present sequence represents a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer
XX CC used in the examples of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 CCTTCTTAAGCTT 1

RESULT 100
ADM76303
ID ADM76303 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ADM76303;
XX DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE NEPHA gene transcriptional control region MZF1 binding site.
XX KW Human; NEPHA; ephrin receptor; brain; chromosome 1; apoptosis;

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KW drug screening; antisense therapy; gene therapy; cancer; tumour;  
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; breast cancer; cervical cancer;  
KW prostate cancer; bladder cancer; stomach cancer; colorectal cancer;  
KW cytostatic; transcriptional control region; promoter;  
KW transcription factor binding site; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX JP2003289876-A.  
XX  
XX 14-OCT-2003.  
XX  
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.  
XX  
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.  
XX  
XX (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-038434/04.  
XX  
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide useful as anticancer agent for preventing  
XX cancer e.g. lung cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 2; Page 27; 38pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADM76030 and  
XX ADM76031) targeted to the human NEPHA gene (ADM76029), which encodes a  
XX novel brain-derived ephrin receptor (ADM76028). The NEPHA protein has  
XX 50.7% homology to the human EphA7 ephrin receptor and its gene is located  
XX on chromosome 1. Ephrin receptors are overexpressed in various cancers  
XX and it has been found that inhibition of NEPHA expression promotes  
XX apoptosis. The invention also relates to the NEPHA transcriptional  
XX control (promoter) region (ADM76037); recombinant vectors and host cells  
XX comprising the NEPHA promoter operably linked to a reporter gene; a  
XX method of screening for compounds which inhibit or activate transcription  
XX of the NEPHA gene; and pharmaceutical compositions comprising an  
XX antisense oligonucleotide or a transcriptional inhibitor or activator.  
XX The antisense oligonucleotides and modulators of NEPHA transcription are  
XX useful for inducing apoptosis for the treatment and/or prevention of  
XX cancers in which NEPHA is overexpressed such as lung cancer, ovarian  
XX cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, prostate cancer, bladder cancer,  
XX stomach cancer and colorectal cancer. Sequences ADM76038-ADM76371  
XX represent transcription factor binding sites within the transcriptional  
XX control region of the NEPHA gene.  
XX  
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;  
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 9 TCGCCCTTCTCTTA 21  
XX  
XX Db 1 TCGCCCTTCTCTTA 13  
XX  
XX RESULT 101  
XX AAV92821/c  
XX ID AAV92821 standard; RNA; 14 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAV92821;  
XX  
XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human A-raf target sequence nucleotide position 1967.  
XX  
XX Human; C-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;  
XX target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;  
XX screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;  
XX inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;  
XX restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS

XX WO9850530-A2.  
PN  
XX 12-NOV-1998.  
PD  
XX  
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.  
PF  
XX  
XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.  
PR  
XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.  
PR  
XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.  
PR  
XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.  
PR  
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.  
PR  
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.  
PR  
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.  
PR  
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;  
PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;  
PI Thompson J, Workman C, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;  
XX  
XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.  
DR  
XX  
XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes  
XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,  
XX restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates  
XX used as antiviral agents and synthons.  
XX  
XX Claim 179; Page 164; 259pp; English.  
XX  
XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid  
XX capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method  
XX comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic  
XX acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising  
XX a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC  
XX in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence  
XX of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with  
XX endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,  
XX are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to  
XX cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases  
XX caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic  
XX ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and  
XX mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs  
XX with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are  
XX used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or  
XX generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction  
XX of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and  
XX activity. AAV90322 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the  
XX method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene  
XX  
XX Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 14;  
XX Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
XX Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 2 CACCTCATCGGCC 14  
XX  
XX Db 14 CAATCATCGGCC 2  
XX  
XX RESULT 102  
XX ADR33485/c  
XX ID ADR33485 standard; DNA; 14 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ADR33485;  
XX  
XX 04-NOV-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human nicking agent target DNA #1026.  
XX  
XX ss; nicking agent; assay panel; diagnosis; expression pattern;  
KW

KW DNA fingerprinting; nosocomial infection; genome mapping; microbiological assay;  
 KW bacterial contamination; nosocomial infection; microbiological assay;  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO2004067765-A2.  
 XX 12-AUG-2004.  
 XX 29-JAN-2004; 2004WO-US002720.  
 XX 29-JAN-2003; 2003US-0443811P.  
 XX (KECK-) KECK GRADUATE INST.  
 XX Van Ness J, Galas DJ, Van Ness LK;  
 XX WPI; 2004-581010/56.  
 XX Identifying nucleic acid sample source, useful for identifying bacterial  
 PT strains involved in nosocomial infections, comprises treating the nucleic  
 PT acid sample with components comprising a nicking agent under nicking  
 PT conditions.  
 PS Example 1; Page 88; 238pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a method of treating a nucleic acid sample with  
 CC components under nicking conditions, where the components comprise a  
 CC nicking agent, and the conditions cause the nicking agent to nick the  
 CC nucleic acid sample to thus produce a family of initiating  
 CC oligonucleotide fragments, and subjecting one or more members of the  
 CC family of initiating oligonucleotide fragments to a characterization  
 CC process to thus provide results. The method is useful for creating an  
 CC assay panel of diagnostic oligonucleotides that can identify any organism  
 CC or individual. The method is useful for characterizing other DNA  
 CC molecules e.g., cDNA, and for characterizing cDNA expression patterns.  
 CC The method, kit or composition is useful for identifying the source  
 CC organism of a nucleic acid sample e.g., bacterium, fungus, virus, plant,  
 CC non-human animal or human. The method is particularly useful for rapidly  
 CC fingerprinting DNA to identifying prokaryotic and eukaryotic species,  
 CC subspecies, and especially strains or individuals of the subspecies. It  
 CC is especially useful for identifying different bacterial strains involved  
 CC in e.g., nosocomial infections. Furthermore, the method is useful for  
 CC diagnosing bacterial disease in plants and humans, monitoring for  
 CC bacterial content and/or contamination in the environment, monitoring  
 CC food for bacterial contamination, monitoring quality assurance/quality control of  
 CC bacterial contamination, monitoring microbiological assays, tracing bacterial  
 CC laboratory tests involving microbiological assays, tracing bacterial  
 CC contamination and/or outbreaks of bacterial infections, genome mapping,  
 CC monitoring bioremediation sites, and for monitoring agricultural sites  
 CC for test crops, bacteria and recombinant molecules. This sequence  
 CC corresponds to nucleic acid used in the method of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 14;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCCT 20  
 DB 14 ATCGTTCTTCCT 2  
 RESULT 103  
 ADR32695  
 ID ADR32695 standard; DNA; 14 BP.  
 XX ADR32695;  
 XX 04-NOV-2004 (first entry)  
 DT Human nicking agent target DNA #236.  
 XX

XX ss; nicking agent; assay panel; diagnosis; expression pattern;  
 KW DNA fingerprinting; nosocomial infection; microbiological assay;  
 KW bacterial contamination; genome mapping; bioremediation.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO2004067765-A2.  
 XX 12-AUG-2004.  
 XX 29-JAN-2004; 2004WO-US002720.  
 XX 29-JAN-2003; 2003US-0443811P.  
 XX (KECK-) KECK GRADUATE INST.  
 XX Van Ness J, Galas DJ, Van Ness LK;  
 XX WPI; 2004-581010/56.  
 XX Identifying nucleic acid sample source, useful for identifying bacterial  
 PT strains involved in nosocomial infections, comprises treating the nucleic  
 PT acid sample with components comprising a nicking agent under nicking  
 PT conditions.  
 PS Example 1; Page 75; 238pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to a method of treating a nucleic acid sample with  
 CC components under nicking conditions, where the components comprise a  
 CC nicking agent, and the conditions cause the nicking agent to nick the  
 CC nucleic acid sample to thus produce a family of initiating  
 CC oligonucleotide fragments, and subjecting one or more members of the  
 CC family of initiating oligonucleotide fragments to a characterization  
 CC process to thus provide results. The method is useful for creating an  
 CC assay panel of diagnostic oligonucleotides that can identify any organism  
 CC or individual. The method is useful for characterizing other DNA  
 CC molecules e.g., cDNA, and for characterizing cDNA expression patterns.  
 CC The method, kit or composition is useful for identifying the source  
 CC organism of a nucleic acid sample e.g., bacterium, fungus, virus, plant,  
 CC non-human animal or human. The method is particularly useful for rapidly  
 CC fingerprinting DNA to identifying prokaryotic and eukaryotic species,  
 CC subspecies, and especially strains or individuals of the subspecies. It  
 CC is especially useful for identifying different bacterial strains involved  
 CC in e.g., nosocomial infections. Furthermore, the method is useful for  
 CC diagnosing bacterial disease in plants and humans, monitoring for  
 CC bacterial content and/or contamination in the environment, monitoring  
 CC food for bacterial contamination, monitoring quality assurance/quality control of  
 CC bacterial contamination, monitoring microbiological assays, tracing bacterial  
 CC laboratory tests involving microbiological assays, tracing bacterial  
 CC contamination and/or outbreaks of bacterial infections, genome mapping,  
 CC monitoring bioremediation sites, and for monitoring agricultural sites  
 CC for test crops, bacteria and recombinant molecules. This sequence  
 CC corresponds to nucleic acid used in the method of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 14;  
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;  
 Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCCT 20  
 DB 1 ATCGTTCTTCCT 13  
 RESULT 104  
 ABV68451/c  
 ID ABV68451 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX AC ABV68451;  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DT

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XX DE Human skin EST 6237.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX KW In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX KW homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 198; 1345pp; German.
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX CC (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTCTAGCA 25
Db 11 CTTCTCTAGCA 1

RESULT 105
ABV67192
ID ABV67192 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABV67192;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 4978.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.

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PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX KW
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX KW In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX KW homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 162; 1345pp; German.
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX CC (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 1 CACCTCATCCC 11

RESULT 106
ABV66365/c
ID ABV66365 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABV66365;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 4151.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX KW In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX KW homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.

```



XX Disclosure; Page 140; 1345pp; German.

XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (MI) of genes expressed

CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically

CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)

CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.

CC (MI) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to

CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or

CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin

CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;

CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;

CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the

CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag

CC (EST) of the invention

XX

XX Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 11;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATGCCGCCCTTC 18

DB . || || || || || || ||

11 ATTGCCCCCTTC 1

RESULT 107

AAAX77682/c

ID AAX77682 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

XX AAX77682;

XX

XX 09-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX

XX N12 active EGS 11.

XX

XX External guide sequence; EGS; target mRNA; identification; diagnostic;

KW inactivation; essential gene; therapy; ss.

XX

XX Synthetic.

OS

XX WO9927135-A2.

PN

XX 03-JUN-1999.

PD

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024854.

XX

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-00976220.

PR

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079851P.

XX

XX (INNO-) INNOVIR LAB INC.

PA

XX Nilsen TW, Robertson HD, Kindt TJ;

PI

XX WPI; 1999-357853/30.

DR

XX

XX Identifying and inhibiting functional nucleic acid molecules in cells.

PT

XX Example 3; Page 29; 58pp; English.

PS

XX This invention describes a novel method allowing essential or functional

CC genes to be rapidly identified and inactivated. The method is able to

CC firstly identify most of the essential genes in an organism (i.e. a

CC bacteria or a eukaryote) needed for survival, and secondly it provides

CC for reducing or inactivating their expression. The method is able to

CC identify functional oligonucleotide molecules able to be used as

CC diagnostic reagents and therapeutics. The method provides a means for

CC identifying essential genes whose sequence is known only as part of a

CC genome with unknown function, as well as a means for identifying

CC functional oligonucleotide molecules. The method involves the use of a

CC nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) a first reporter gene encoding a

CC fusion protein comprising a protein of interest (itself translated from

CC an RNA of interest) and a reporter protein, a second reporter gene

CC encoding a second reporter protein, and (c) a targeting gene encoding a

CC functional oligonucleotide molecule such as an external guide sequence

CC (EGS), a ribozyme or an antisense RNA and targeted to the RNA of interest

CC at a site on the first reporter gene able to encode the RNA of interest

XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13

DB ||| || || || || || ||

12 ACCGATCGCC 2

RESULT 108

ABH83039/c

ID ABH83039 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

XX ABH83039;

XX

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 283032 for detecting SNP TSC0011109.

XX

XX SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200177384-A2.

PN

XX 18-OCT-2001.

PD

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PF

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PR

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PA

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

PI

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

DR

XX

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.

XX

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 283032; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

PS

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 14



PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 341938; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 15 CTTCTCTAAGCA 25  
 DB 12 CTTCTCTAAGCA 2  
 RESULT 112  
 ABH90688/c  
 ID ABH90688 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH90688;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 290681 for detecting SNP TSC0014470.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 290681; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24  
 DB 12 CCTTCCTAAGC 2  
 RESULT 113  
 ABH91357/c  
 ID ABH91357 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH91357;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 291350 for detecting SNP TSC0014761.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 291350; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

```
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 12 TTCCTAACCAT 2

RESULT 114
ABI117777/c
ID ABI117777 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI117777;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 317750 for detecting SNP TSC0028225.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 317750; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCCCTTCCTTA 2

RESULT 115
```

```
ABI07294
ID ABI07294 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI07294;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307267 for detecting SNP TSC0022406.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307267; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 2 TTCCTAACCAT 12

RESULT 116
ABI24191
ID ABI24191 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI24191;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 324164 for detecting SNP TSC0031842.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
```

OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 324164; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24  
 DB 1 CCTTCCTAAGC 11  
 |||||  
 RESULT 117  
 ABI05421  
 ID ABI05421 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI05421;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 305394 for detecting SNP TSC0021425.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 305394; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
 DB 2 CCCCTACCTAA 12  
 |||||  
 RESULT 118  
 ABI13342/c  
 ID ABI13342 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI13342;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 313315 for detecting SNP TSC0025663.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313315; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences





PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 316732; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
PS  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAACCA 25  
Db 2 CTTCTTAACCA 12  
|||||

RESULT 124  
ABI41277  
ID ABI41277 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABI41277;  
XX  
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 341250 for detecting SNP TSC0041948.  
XX  
XX SNF; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
XX PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 341250; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATGCCCTT 17  
Db 1 CATGCCCTT 11  
|||||

RESULT 125  
ABI53475  
ID ABI53475 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABI53475;  
XX  
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 353448 for detecting SNP TSC0048524.  
XX  
XX SNF; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
XX PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 353448; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
Db 1 CACCTTCCTAA 11  
|||||



```

RESULT 126
ABI76072
ID ABI76072 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI76072;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 376045 for detecting SNP TSC0061586.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX DT 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 376045; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 2 CACCTCATCTC 12
RESULT 127
ABI31009
ID ABI31009 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI31009;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 330982 for detecting SNP TSC0035890.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

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XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX DT 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 330982; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCCCTTCCTAA 12
RESULT 128
ABI06870/c
ID ABI06870 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI06870;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 306843 for detecting SNP TSC0022198.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX DT 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

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PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 306843; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
Db 11 CTCCTTCCTAA 1  
RESULT 129  
ABH8042  
ID ABH88042 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABH88042;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 288035 for detecting SNP TSC0013344.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 288035; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14  
Db 1 CCTCACC GCC 11  
RESULT 130  
ABI01000  
ID ABI01000 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI01000;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 300973 for detecting SNP TSC0019284.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 300973; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
DB 2 CCCCTTCCTTA 12

RESULT 131
ABH83040/c
ID ABH83040 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ABH83040;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 283033 for detecting SNP TSC0011109.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 283033; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
DB 12 CCTCATCGGCC 2

RESULT 132
ABI49799
ID ABI49799 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ADU73711 standard; cDNA; 12 BP.
XX ADU73711;
XX 10-FEB-2005 (first entry)
XX Connective tissue growth factor target for anti-scarring ribozyme.
XX Connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; scarring; Dermatological;
XX Hepatotropic; Nephrotropic; Neuroprotective; Vulnerary; Antiinflammatory;
XX Nephrotropic; Cerebroprotective; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS

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XX ABI49799;
XX AC
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 349772 for detecting SNP TSC0046308.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 349772; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
DB 2 CCCCATCGCCC 12

RESULT 133
ADU73711
ID ADU73711 standard; cDNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ADU73711;
XX 10-FEB-2005 (first entry)
XX Connective tissue growth factor target for anti-scarring ribozyme.
XX Connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; scarring; Dermatological;
XX Hepatotropic; Nephrotropic; Neuroprotective; Vulnerary; Antiinflammatory;
XX Nephrotropic; Cerebroprotective; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS

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PN WO2004099372-A2.  
 XX 18-NOV-2004.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 30-APR-2004; 2004WO-US013357.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 01-MAY-2003; 2003US-0467119P.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (UYFL ) UNIV FLORIDA.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Schultz GS, Lewin AS, Blalock TD;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-805116/79.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New ribozyme specifically cleaving a target RNA sequence encoded by a  
 PT connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) gene, useful for reducing or  
 PT preventing scarring conditions such as scleroderma and keloids.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 18; 58pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence is that of a human connective tissue growth factor  
 CC (CTGF) cDNA fragment (nucleotides 190-201) that corresponds to a mRNA  
 CC target of anti-scarring ribozymes of the invention. CTGF is a factor  
 CC known to be involved in scar formation. The invention relates to  
 CC ribozymes that specifically target and destroy mRNA sequences encoded by  
 CC specific CTGF DNA sequences ADU73694-ADU73739 such as the present  
 CC sequence. The ribozymes can be in hammerhead configuration ADU73740-  
 CC ADU73741. Methods and compositions for treating scarring conditions  
 CC associated with increased expression of CTGF are provided, as well as  
 CC cells containing anti-CTGF ribozymes and CTGF are provided, as well as  
 CC suitable for delivery to cellular targets capable of CTGF expression. In  
 CC a claimed method for reducing CTGF mRNA or protein expression in a cell,  
 CC a tissue comprising a cell expressing a CTGF target RNA sequence is  
 CC contacted with a vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes at least  
 CC one ribozyme that specifically cleaves a target RNA sequence encoded by a  
 CC CTGF gene. The cell may be a fibroblast, and the tissue may be from a  
 CC subject having, or at risk of developing, a condition causing a scar. The  
 CC condition is a fibrotic disorder selected from scleroderma, keloids,  
 CC liver cirrhosis, kidney fibrosis, peritoneal adhesions, tendon adhesions,  
 CC breast implant capsule adhesions, burn scars, spinal cord injuries, bile  
 CC duct atresia, subepithelial fibrosis, fibrous dysplasia, and tympanic  
 CC membrane fibrosis. The condition may also be wound healing following  
 CC surgery, especially corneal surgery or glaucoma filtering surgery, and  
 CC the tissue to be treated may be an ocular tissue selected from the  
 CC cornea, conjunctiva, sclera and trabecular meshwork. Also claimed is a  
 CC polynzyme that specifically cleaves a target RNA encoded by a CTGF gene  
 CC and comprises conjoined ribozymes separated by a GC-rich stem-loop  
 CC structure.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 4 CCTATCGCCC 14  
 DB 1 CCTCTCGCCC 11  
 RESULT 134  
 ADZ85155  
 ID ADZ85155 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADZ85155;  
 AC  
 XX 28-JUL-2005 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX MODY 3 diabetes-associated probe, SEQ ID 31.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Analyte detection; microarray; probe; ss; diabetes.  
 KW  
 XX  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS

XX US2005112677-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 26-MAY-2005.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 22-NOV-2004; 2004US-00994626.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 22-NOV-2003; 2003KR-00083356.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (SHIM/) SHIM J.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Shim J;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2005-403357/41.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Substrate for use in optically detecting target materials, comprises an  
 PT oxide layer having thickness that may vary to wavelength of excitation  
 PT light used.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 31; 20pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to a novel substrate having an oxide layer,  
 CC which is useful in optically detecting a target material. The thickness  
 CC of the oxide layer may vary to the wavelength of excitation light used.  
 CC Also claimed is a method for detecting a target material, comprising  
 CC immobilizing a probe material on a substrate, reacting the immobilized  
 CC probe material and the target material, illuminating a reaction product  
 CC with excitation light, and measuring light emitted from the reaction  
 CC product by the excitation light. In an example from the invention,  
 CC microarrays were fabricated by forming fused silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>) layers on  
 CC silicon wafers, followed by linkage with a coupling agent and  
 CC immobilization of oligonucleotide probes. The microarrays were then  
 CC incubated with labeled oligonucleotides and exposed to excitation light,  
 CC and light emitted from the target oligonucleotides was measured, to  
 CC evaluate the intensity of detected signals with respect to the thickness  
 CC of the SiO<sub>2</sub> layers. ADZ85128-ADZ85203, MODY 3 diabetes-associated probes  
 CC used with the target sequence of human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate  
 CC dehydrogenase (GAPDH), were used to show that when a target  
 CC oligonucleotide is detected using a microarray including a substrate with  
 CC an oxide layer a good signal is obtained compared to that with no oxide  
 CC layers.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 10 CGCCCTTCCT 20  
 DB 2 CGCCCTTCCT 12  
 RESULT 135  
 AAH25775  
 ID AAH25775 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC  
 XX AAH25775;  
 AC  
 XX 20-AUG-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Heavy metal sensitive inducible promoter fragment #2.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Heavy metal sensitive; inducible promoter; vector production;  
 KW  
 XX  
 XX gene therapy; ds.  
 KW  
 XX  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO200132860-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 10-MAY-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 15-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000841.  
 PF

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XX PR 04-NOV-1999; 99JP-00314335.
XX PA (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
XX PI Kataoka K;
XX PS WPI; 2001-308744/32.
XX SQ New inducible eukaryotic promoters containing heavy metal sensitive DNA
PT sequences useful for the production of vectors inducible by gene therapy
PT reagents.
XX Claim 1; Page 50; 60pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention provides inducible eukaryotic promoters containing
CC heavy metal sensitive DNA sequences, derived from natural promoters, one
CC of which is shown here. These can be used in the production of vectors
CC inducible by gene therapy reagents
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 15 CTTCCTAAGCA 25
DB 3 CTTACTAAGCA 13
RESULT 136
ABF71154/c
ID ABF71154 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF71154;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171151 for detecting SNP TSC0009084.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PS WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171151; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171151; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

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CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
DB 12 CCTCTTCCTAA 2
RESULT 137
ABC87725
ID ABC87725 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC87725;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 87742 for detecting SNP TSC0022068.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PS WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 87742; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      4 CCTCATGCC 14
Db      1 CCACATGCC 11

RESULT 138
ABF26498/C
ID ABF26498 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC
XX ABF26498;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 126495 for detecting SNP TSC0031652.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 126496; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      15 CTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db      1 CTTCCTAATCA 11

RESULT 140
ABF49609
ID ABF49609 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC
XX ABF49609;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 149606 for detecting SNP TSC0037765.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX

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XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 149606; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
XX |||||||
XX 1 CCACCTTCCTAA 11
XX
XX RESULT 141
XX ABC37099
XX ID ABC37099 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC37099;
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 37116 for detecting SNP TSC0011591.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.

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PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 37116; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
XX |||||||
XX 1 TTCCTAAGCAT 11
XX
XX RESULT 142
XX ABF67801
XX ID ABF67801 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF67801;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 167798 for detecting SNP TSC0010656.
XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 167798; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCCATTCCTAA 12

RESULT 143
ABH12587
ID ABH12587 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH12587;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 212564 for detecting SNP TSC0051772.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 212564; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTCTAAACA 25
Db 3 CTTCTCTAAACA 13

RESULT 144
ABH40989
ID ABH40989 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH40989;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 240966 for detecting SNP TSC0058763.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 240966; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATGCCCCCTT 17
Db 3 CATGCCCTCCTT 13

RESULT 145
ABC97373
ID ABC97373 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC97373;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97390 for detecting SNP TSC0024174.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

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CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26

DB 11 TTCCTAATCAT 1

#### RESULT 148

ABF31506/c  
 ID ABF31506 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX  
 AC ABF31506;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131503 for detecting SNP TSC0032822.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131503; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12

DB 12 CACCTCATCAC 2

#### RESULT 149

ABH63674/c  
 ID ABH63674 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX  
 AC ABH63674;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 263651 for detecting SNP TSC0063915.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263651; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12

DB 12 CACCTCATCAC 2

#### RESULT 150

ABF49608/c  
 ID ABF49608 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX  
 AC ABF49608;



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PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 205333; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 TTCCTAATCAT 3
||||| |||

RESULT 153
ABF80564/C
ID ABF80564 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF80564;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 180561 for detecting SNP TSC0044693.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 180561; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19
||| |||||

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
CC
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCCCTACCTAA 3
||||| |||||

RESULT 154
ABC99097
ID ABC99097 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABC99097;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99114 for detecting SNP TSC0024611.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 99114; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19
||| |||||

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XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263652; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 2 CACCTCATCAC 12
|||||
|||||

RESULT 158
ABC47096/c
ID ABC47096 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC47096;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 47113 for detecting SNP TSC0013556.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 47113; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CCCCTTACTAA 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 159
ABC33606/c
ID ABC33606 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC33606;
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 33623 for detecting SNP TSC0010714.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 33623; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

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SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCT 16
Db 11 TCATCGCCCT 1

RESULT 160
ABF67800/C
ID ABF67800 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF67800;
XX
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 167797 for detecting SNP TSC0010656.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 167797; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABR00010-ABR82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCCATTCCTAA 2

RESULT 161
ABF69493
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 3 CCTTCCTAATC 13

RESULT 162
ABF80565
ID ABF80565 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF80565;
XX
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 180562 for detecting SNP TSC0044693.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

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CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCT 16  
 |||||  
 Db 3 TCATCGCCTCT 13

## RESULT 165

ABC87735  
 ID ABC87735 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC87735;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 87752 for detecting SNP TSC0022068.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 87752; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 14  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CCGCATCGCC 11

## RESULT 166

ABF93139  
 ID ABF93139 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABF93139;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193136 for detecting SNP TSC0047508.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 193136; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13  
 |||||  
 Db 3 ACCTCATCTCC 13

## RESULT 167

ABC97305  
 ID ABC97305 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC97305;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

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XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97322 for detecting SNP TSC0024141.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97322; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
XX CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCTTAA 22
Db 2 CCCCTTCCAAA 12
RESULT 168
ABF09447
ID ABF09447 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF09447;
AC ABF09447;
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109444 for detecting SNP TSC0027383.
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109444 for detecting SNP TSC0027383.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97322; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
XX CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCTTAA 22
Db 2 CCCCTTCCAAA 12
RESULT 168
ABF09447
ID ABF09447 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF09447;
AC ABF09447;
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109444 for detecting SNP TSC0027383.
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109444 for detecting SNP TSC0027383.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109444; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ASC00010
XX CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 TTCTTAAGCAT 26
Db 3 TTCTTAATCAT 13
RESULT 169
ABF87483
ID ABF87483 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF87483;
AC ABF87483;
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 187480 for detecting SNP TSC0046214.
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 187480 for detecting SNP TSC0046214.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.

```

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 187480; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 2 CCCTTCCTAA 12  
 RESULT 170  
 ABH44742/c  
 ID ABH44742 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH44742;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 244719 for detecting SNP TSC0059747.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 244719; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 2 CCCTTCCTAA 12  
 RESULT 170  
 ABH44742/c  
 ID ABH44742 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH44742;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 244719 for detecting SNP TSC0059747.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 244719; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24  
 Db 12 CCTTCCTAAAC 2  
 RESULT 171  
 ABC97372/c  
 ID ABC97372 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABC97372;  
 XX  
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97389 for detecting SNP TSC0024174.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97389; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2 CACCTCATGTC 12  
 Db 13 CACCTCATGTC 3

```

RESULT 172
ABC74003
ID ABC74003 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC74003;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 74020 for detecting SNP TSC0019042.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 74020; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 RCTCTCTCCCCC 13
XX
RESULT 173
ABC55901
ID ABC55901 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC55901;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 55918 for detecting SNP TSC0015221.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

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KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 55918; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5 CTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CTCCTCGCCCC 11
XX
RESULT 174
ABF31884/C
ID ABF31884 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF31884;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131881 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

```

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131881; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 13 RTCTACCTTCCT 1  
 ||| |||||

RESULT 175  
 ABF60499  
 ID ABF60499 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 AC ABF60499;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160496 for detecting SNP TSC0040405.  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160496; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCCT 19  
 Db 1 TCCCCCTTCCT 11  
 ||| |||||

RESULT 176  
 ABF87482/c  
 ID ABF87482 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 AC ABF87482;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 187479 for detecting SNP TSC0046214.  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 187479; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 177
ABH44743
ID ABH44743 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH44743;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 244720 for detecting SNP TSC0059747.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 244720; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 2 CCTTCCTAAGC 12

RESULT 178
ABF00945
ID ABF00945 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
```

```
AC ABF00945;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 100942 for detecting SNP TSC0025123.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 100942; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CTCCTTCCT 13

RESULT 179
ABC11474/c
ID ABC11474 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC11474;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11473 for detecting SNP TSC0002797.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200177384-A2.
```



```

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCTCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCTCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 182
ABH05357
ID ABH05357 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC
XX ABH05357;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205334 for detecting SNP TSC0050342.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 205334; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26

```

```

Db 1 TTCCTAATCAT 11

RESULT 183
ABF00944/c
ID ABF00944 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF00944;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 100941 for detecting SNP TSC0025123.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 100941; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 11 CTCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 184
ABC55900/c
ID ABC55900 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABC55900;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 55917 for detecting SNP TSC0015221.

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XX SNF: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 55917; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5 CTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 13 CTCCTCGCCCC 3
RESULT 185
ABC37098/c
ID ABC37098 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABC37098;
AC
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 37115 for detecting SNP TSC0011591.
DE
XX
XX SNF: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 117647; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 TTCCTAAGCAT 3
RESULT 186
ABF17650/c
ID ABF17650 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF17650;
AC
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 117647 for detecting SNP TSC0029417.
DE
XX
XX SNF: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 117647; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX

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XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
      Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTTAA 22
Db 13 CCACCTTCCTTAA 3

RESULT 187
ABF31507
ID ABF31507 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF31507;
XX AC ABF31507;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131504 for detecting SNP TSC0032822.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131504; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
      Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTTAA 22
Db 13 CCACCTTCCTTAA 3

RESULT 188
ABF71717
ID ABF71717 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF71717;
XX AC ABF71717;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171714 for detecting SNP TSC0042804.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171714; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
      Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CCCTCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 CTCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 189

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ABH12586/c
ID ABH12586 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH12586;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 212563 for detecting SNP TSC0051772.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 212563; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
DB 11 CTTCTTAAGCA 1
RESULT 190
ABC87724/c
ID ABC87724 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC87724;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 87741 for detecting SNP TSC0022068.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 87741; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CTTCTATCGCCC 14
DB 13 CCACATCGCCC 3
RESULT 191
ABC88471
ID ABC88471 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC88471;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 88488 for detecting SNP TSC0022233.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

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XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
DR  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 88488; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
PS  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19  
Db 1 TCTCCCTTCC 11  
RESULT 192  
ABF31888/c  
ID ABF31888 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABF31888;  
XX  
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131885 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
DR  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131885; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
PS  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCT 20  
Db 13 RTCTGCCCTTCT 1  
RESULT 193  
ABF69492/c  
ID ABF69492 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABF69492;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 169489 for detecting SNP TSC0042339.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
DR  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 169489; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
PS  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

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Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 11 CCTTCCTAATC 1

RESULT 194
ABF71716/c
ID ABF71716 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX ABF71716;
XX DT
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171713 for detecting SNP TSC0042804.
XX KW
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX PS
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171713; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCTTCT 20
Db 13 CTCCTTCTCT 3

RESULT 195
ABF54548/c
ID ABF54548 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX ABF54548;
XX DT
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160495 for detecting SNP TSC0040405.
XX KW
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.

```

```

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 154545 for detecting SNP TSC0039062.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX PS
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 154545; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 13 RCTCATCTCTCCC 1

RESULT 196
ABF60498/c
ID ABF60498 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX ABF60498;
XX DT
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160495 for detecting SNP TSC0040405.
XX KW
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.

```

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160495; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX CC Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
CC Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
CC Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
CC Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19  
DB 13 TCCCTTCTCC 3  
RESULT 197  
ABC47097  
ID ABC47097 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
AC ABC47097;  
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 47114 for detecting SNP TSC0013556.  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 47114; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX CC Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
CC Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
CC Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
CC Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 12 CCCCTTCTAA 22  
DB 3 CCCCTTCTAA 13  
RESULT 198  
ABF31885  
ID ABF31885 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX AC ABF31885;  
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131882 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131882; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCCT 20  
 :||| |  
 Db 1 RTCTCAGCTTCCT 13

## RESULT 199

ABF60180/c  
 ID ABF60180 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABF60180;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160177 for detecting SNP TSC0040333.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160177; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12  
 :||| |  
 Db 11 CACCTCATCAC 1

## RESULT 200

ABC97304/c  
 ID ABC97304 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC97304;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97321 for detecting SNP TSC0024141.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97321; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
 :||| |  
 Db 12 CCCCTTCCTAAA 2

## RESULT 201

ABC11475  
 ID ABC11475 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC11475;

XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11474 for detecting SNP TSC0002797.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 11474; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12  
 Db 3 CACTTCATCGC 13  
 ||| |||||  
 RESULT 202  
 ABF93138/c  
 ID ABF93138 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABF93138;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193135 for detecting SNP TSC0047508.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 193135; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13  
 Db 11 ACCTCATCTCC 1  
 ||||| |||  
 RESULT 203  
 ABF60181  
 ID ABF60181 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABF60181;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160178 for detecting SNP TSC0040333.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160178; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic



CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12  
 Db 3 CACCTCATCAC 13  
 |||||

RESULT 204  
 ABH40988/c  
 ID ABH40988 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABH40988;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 240965 for detecting SNP TSC0058763.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 240965; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCTT 17  
 Db 11 CATCGCTCCTT 1  
 |||||

RESULT 205

ABC74002/c  
 ID ABC74002 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABC74002;

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 74019 for detecting SNP TSC0019042.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 74019; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 13 RCTCTCTCCCCC 1  
 :|||||

RESULT 206

ABC90906/c  
 ID ABC90906 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

```

XX ABC99096;
AC
XX
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99113 for detecting SNP TSC0024611.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 99113; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 9 TCGCCCTCC 19
XX |||||
XX 12 TCCCTCCCTCC 2
XX
XX RESULT 207
XX ABF12777
ID ABF12777 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF12777;
AC
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 112774 for detecting SNP TSC0028182.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX

```

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PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 112774; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
XX |||||
XX 2 CACCTTCCTAA 12
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 208
XX ABC8470/c
ID ABC8470 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABC8470;
AC
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 88487 for detecting SNP TSC0022233.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

```

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
XX methylation status.  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 88487; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular system, and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19  
Db 13 TCCTCCCTTCC 3  
RESULT 209  
ABF31889  
ID ABF31889 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ABF31889;  
XX  
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131886 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.  
XX  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131886; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;  
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 8 ATGCCCTTCTCT 20  
Db 1 RTCTCGCTTCT 13  
RESULT 210  
ADZ23503  
ID ADZ23503 standard; DNA; 13 BP.  
XX  
AC ADZ23503;  
XX  
XX 16-JUN-2005 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human SNP detection related oligonucleotide #470.  
XX  
XX ss; haplotype mapping; SNP detection; tumor; cytostatic; neoplasm;  
KW immune disorder; cardiovascular disease; metabolic disorder;  
KW respiratory disease; musculoskeletal disease; renal disease;  
KW nephrotropic; endocrine disease; genitourinary disease.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2005030952-A1.  
XX  
XX 07-APR-2005.  
XX  
XX 30-SEP-2004; 2004WO-JP014784.  
XX  
XX 30-SEP-2003; 2003JP-00342519.  
XX  
XX 28-MAY-2004; 2004JP-00158717.  
XX  
XX (RIKE ) RIKEN KK.  
XX  
XX (STAG-) STAGEN CO LTD.  
XX  
XX (SEKI/) SEKINE A.  
XX  
XX (IIDA/) IIDA A.  
XX  
XX (SAIT/) SAITO S.  
XX  
XX Sekine A, Iida A, Saito S, Nakamura Y, Kamatani N;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2005-305936/31.  
XX  
XX Analyzing haplotype, by detecting polymorphism in drug-related genes,  
PT electing common polymorphism (CP), building haplotype block using CP,  
PT specifying CP within block, specifying tag polymorphism from CP within  
PT block.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 470; 1290pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a method of analyzing haplotype, by detecting  
CC gene polymorphism in drug-related genes such as aryl acetylamide  
CC deacetylase, arylalkylamine N-acetyl transferase or ATP-binding cassette,  
CC sub-family A (ABCI), member 1. The method is useful for analyzing  
CC haplotype. The method is useful for estimating the sensitivity or disease  
CC of a medicine or a foreign material, for selecting medicine for  
CC preventing or treating diseases, for determining appropriate dosage of  
CC medicine for preventing or treating a disease, for analyzing a drug  
CC interaction, and for determining the related polymorphism relative to the  
CC sensitivity of the medicine, foreign material or disease. The diseases  
CC include malignant tumor, immune disorder circulatory disease, metabolic  
CC disease, kidney disease, respiratory disease and muscle associated

CC disease. The method enables analysis of the individual differences  
 CC related to the sensitivity of a medicine, using a haplotype, without  
 CC using each single nucleotide polymorphism. The present sequence  
 CC represents a human SNP detection related oligonucleotide.

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;  
 XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 14 CCTCTCTAAGC 24  
 DB |||||  
 DB 2 CCTCTCTAAGC 12

RESULT 211  
 AAQ81070/c  
 ID AAQ81070 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC AAQ81070;  
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 21-SEP-1995 (first entry)  
 XX supF gene triplex forming mutagenic oligonucleotide pso-AG10.  
 DE  
 XX supF gene; triplex forming mutagenic oligonucleotide; pso-AG10;  
 KW 4'-hydroxymethyl-4,5',8-trimethylpsoralenated; site specific; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 1  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /note= "4'-hydroxymethyl-4,5', 8-trimethylpsoralenated"  
 FT  
 FN W09501364-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 12-JAN-1995.  
 XX  
 XX 24-JUN-1994; 94WO-US007234.  
 XX  
 XX 25-JUN-1993; 93US-00083088.  
 XX (UYYA ) UNIV YALE.  
 XX Glazer PM, Havre PA;  
 XX WPI; 1995-060943/08.  
 XX  
 XX New mutagenic oligo:nucleotide(s) - having a mutagen incorporated in an  
 PT oligo:nucleotide which forms a triplex, for site-directed mutagenesis.  
 XX  
 XX Example 5; Page 5; 72pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX AAQ81070 is the supF gene triplex forming mutagenic oligonucleotide pso-  
 CC AG10. It forms a triplex (a triple stranded nucleic acid) with a specific  
 CC site on the supF genome, enabling the covalently bound 4'-hydroxymethyl-  
 CC 4,5',8-trimethylpsoralen group to produce a site specific mutation.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 DB |||||  
 DB 9 CCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 212  
 AAT70006/c  
 ID AAT70006 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC AAT70006;  
 XX DT 25-AUG-1997 (first entry)  
 XX Triplex-forming oligonucleotide AG10.  
 DE  
 XX Site-directed mutagenesis; triple helix; triplex; psoralen; gene therapy;  
 KW oncogene inactivation; supF gene; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX W09639195-A2.  
 XX PD 12-DEC-1996.  
 XX PF 04-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008883.  
 XX PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00463519.  
 XX PA (UYYA ) UNIV YALE.  
 XX PI Glazer PM, Havre PA;  
 XX WPI; 1997-042873/04.  
 XX Triple-helix forming oligo:nucleotide linked to a mutagen - useful for  
 PT site-specific mutagenesis of target gene, e.g. for gene therapy or to  
 PT inactivate oncogene(s) or viral genes.  
 XX Example 1; Fig 1; 68pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Homopurine oligonucleotide AG10 (AAT70006) can be linked to psoralen at  
 CC its 5' end and used to achieve site-specific, targeted mutagenesis of a  
 CC specific gene. It is based on a homopurine/ homopyrimidine 10-bp motif  
 CC found at bp 167-176 of the supF gene (see also AAT70005), an E. coli  
 CC amber suppressor tyrosine tRNA gene. Targeted mutagenesis was achieved  
 CC by incubating pso-AG10 with supF DNA in vitro to form a triplex at  
 CC positions 167-176 of the supF gene and bring the tethered psoralen into  
 CC proximity with the targetted base pair 167 (see also AAT70008). This  
 CC method of site- directed mutagenesis can be used for gene therapy, to  
 CC inactivate oncogenes or viral genes, to study DNA repair mechanisms and  
 CC to produce transmutated plants and animals  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 DB |||||  
 DB 9 CCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 213  
 AAT47062/c  
 ID AAT47062 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC AAT47062;  
 XX DT 05-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide AG10, which binds triplex target site in supFG1.  
 DE  
 XX Triplex; supFG1; forming; target site; triple stranded; induction;  
 KW mutation; targetted mutagenesis; triple helix; ss.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX

PN WO9640898-A1.  
 XX 19-DEC-1996.  
 XX 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008392.  
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00476712.  
 XX (UYA ) UNIV YALE.  
 PA Glazer PM;  
 XX WPI; 1997-052310/05.  
 XX Oligo-nucleotide for targetted mutagenesis of double stranded nucleic  
 PT acid mol. - by forming triple stranded nucleic acid mol. with target  
 PT region of double stranded nucleic acid mol.  
 XX Example 1; Fig 1; 29pp; English.  
 PS In an example of the invention, the binding of the oligonucleotides AG10  
 CC (AAT47062), AG20 (AAT47061) and AG30 (AAT47060) to the supFgl triplex  
 CC target site (AAT47059), was examined using a gel mobility shift assay.  
 CC Based on the concentration dependence of the triplex formation, the  
 CC equilibrium constants for AG10, AG20 and AG30 were 3x10 power -5, 3x10  
 CC power -7 and 2x10 power -8. The oligonucleotides were then tested for  
 CC their ability to induce mutations in the pSupFgl SV40 vector in monkey  
 CC COS cells. AG30 generated mutations in the target gene at a frequency of  
 CC 0.2%, 13 fold over the spontaneous background in the assay. In contrast,  
 CC AG10 and AG20, which show inferior 3rd strand binding to supFgl, were  
 CC much less effective in producing mutations. Examples of some of the  
 CC mutations induced in the pSupFgl vector using the oligonucleotides are  
 CC given in AAT75067-73  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 9 CCCCTTCCT 1  
 RESULT 214  
 AAZ79548  
 ID AAZ79548 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AAZ79548;  
 AC 10-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 DT Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1976.  
 DE SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;  
 XX APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;  
 KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;  
 KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO965924-A2.  
 XX 23-DEC-1999.  
 XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.  
 XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008991P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008992P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008993P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008994P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008997P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008999P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-009000P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-009003P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.  
 PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.  
 XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PA (ROBE ) ROBERTS B L.  
 PA (SHAN ) SHANKARA S.  
 XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
 PI WPI; 2000-106077/09.  
 DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting  
 PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.  
 PT Claim 1; Page 121; 130pp; English.  
 PS Sequences AAZ77573-279709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene  
 XX expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding  
 CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or  
 CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared  
 CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs  
 CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be  
 CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while  
 CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell  
 CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the  
 CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour  
 CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility  
 CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone  
 CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse  
 CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for  
 CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid  
 CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.  
 CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly  
 CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen  
 CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in  
 CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the  
 CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal  
 CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially  
 CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify  
 CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes  
 CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a  
 CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing  
 CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and  
 CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen  
 CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the  
 CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,  
 CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for  
 CC recruitment of immune effector cells  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTAAG 23  
|||||||

Db 2 CTTCTAAG 10

RESULT 215  
AAZ83025  
ID AAZ83025 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ83025;  
XX  
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #2259.  
XX  
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;  
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;  
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9965928-A2.  
XX  
PD 23-DEC-1999.  
XX  
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.  
XX  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
XX  
(GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.  
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
XX  
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.  
XX  
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and  
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and  
PT treatment of cancer.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 120; 219pp; English.  
XX  
AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts  
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour  
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942  
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are  
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour  
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These  
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and  
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is  
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.  
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially  
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from  
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of  
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),  
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based  
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic  
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand  
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector  
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive  
CC immunotherapy

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATC 10  
|||||||

Db 1 CACCTCATC 9

RESULT 216  
AAZ81197/c  
ID AAZ81197 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ81197;  
XX  
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #431.  
XX  
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;  
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;  
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO9965928-A2.  
XX  
PD 23-DEC-1999.  
XX  
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.  
XX  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
XX  
(GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.  
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
XX  
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.  
XX  
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and  
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and  
PT treatment of cancer.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 69; 219pp; English.  
XX  
AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts  
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour  
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942  
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are  
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour  
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These  
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and  
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is  
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.  
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially  
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from  
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of  
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),  
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based  
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic  
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand  
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector  
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive  
CC immunotherapy

```

CC immunotherapy
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
  Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCTTCCT 20
Db 9 CCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 217
AAC80000/c
ID AAC80000 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAC80000;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide #3 used to identify nucleic acid fragments.
XX
DE Restriction enzyme; sticky end; nucleic acid fragment; adaptor-indexer;
KW nucleic acid characterisation; gene expression pattern analysis;
KW genome analysis; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200060124-A2.
PN
PD 12-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009284.
PF
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127932P.
XX
XX (UYA ) UNIV YALE.
PA
XX Lizardi PM, Roth ME, Feng L, Guerra CE, Weber SC, Kaufman JC;
PI Latimer DR;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-656236/63.
DR
XX
XX Identifying nucleic acid fragments in a sample by Fixed Address Analysis
PT of Sequences Tags for cataloging nucleic acids, involves sequence-based
PT capture of indexed fragments on detector array and detecting labels.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 50; 117pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying nucleic acid
CC fragments in a sample. The method comprises incubating nucleic acid
CC sample with nucleic acid cleaving agents e.g. restriction enzymes that
CC collectively generate sticky ends having different sequences to produce
CC nucleic acid fragments with sticky ends, mixing adaptor-indexers with
CC nucleic acid sample and covalently coupling adaptor-indexers to nucleic
CC acid fragments. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
CC method of the present invention. The method may be used for nucleic acid
CC characterisation and analysis, especially for analysis and comparison of
CC gene expression patterns and genomes
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
  Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 18 CCTAAGCAT 26
Db 10 CCTAAGCAT 2

RESULT 218

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AAH79172/c
ID AAH79172 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH79172;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide ODN A3.
XX
KW Modified base; vinyl group; reversible ligation; irradiation;
KW gene therapy; DNA computing; immobilisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200166556-A1.
PN
PD 13-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 05-MAR-2001; 2001WO-JP001670.
PF
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00067519.
PR
XX 05-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00000750.
XX
XX (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PA
XX Saito I, Fujimoto K, Matsuda S, Yoshino H;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-589925/66.
DR
XX
XX Nucleic acids and methods for reversible ligation using light
PT irradiation.
PT
XX
XX Example 12; Page 31; 54pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to nucleic acids containing a modified base,
CC especially a substituted vinyl group at the 5-position of a pyrimidine,
CC such that nucleic acids can be reversibly ligated to each other by light-
CC irradiation. The nucleic acids with unique structures can be synthesised
CC for use in gene therapy, DNA computing and immobilisation of nucleic
CC acids. The ligation and immobilisation processes involve the use of
CC light, which is environmentally friendly. The present sequence is that of
CC an oligonucleotide useful to the invention
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
  Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGCA 25
Db 9 TCCTAAGCA 1

RESULT 219
AAF42141
ID AAF42141 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF42141;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
DE
XX
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:8880.
XX
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS
XX WO200077214-A2.
PN
XX

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```

PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
XX Example; Page 317; 419pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF4064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCT 16
Db |||||||
2 ATCGCCCT 10

RESULT 220
AAF40197/C
XX ID AAF40197 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AAF40197;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:6936.
XX
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS

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XX WO200077214-A2.
XX
XX 21-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
XX Example; Page 247; 419pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF4064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 CCTAAGCAT 26
Db |||||||
9 CCTAAGCAT 1

RESULT 221
AAF37727
XX ID AAF37727 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AAF37727;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:4466.
XX
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW

```



KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 KW WO200077214-A2.  
 PN 21-DEC-2000.  
 PD 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 PF (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 PR Velulescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX Example; Page 159; 419pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTTA 21  
 Db 2 CCCTTCCTTA 10  
 RESULT 222  
 AAF41065  
 ID AAF41065 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AAF41065;  
 AC  
 XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7804.  
 XX

KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 XX WO200077214-A2.  
 XX 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 PF 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 PR (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 PA Velulescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX Example; Page 278; 419pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 1 CCTTCCTAA 9  
 RESULT 223  
 AAD26869  
 ID AAD26869 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AAD26869;  
 AC  
 XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT

XX Human GPR4 gene polymorphism detecting primer #10.  
DE Human; G-protein coupled receptor 4; GPR4; haplotyping; polymorphism;  
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200187904-A2.  
XX 22-NOV-2001.  
XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015097.  
XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204928P.  
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
XX Bentivegna SC, Duda AE, Kazemi A, Koshy B;  
XX WPI; 2002-097579/13.  
XX Haplotyping, (H1), the G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene of an individual, comprising determining which haplotype an individual.  
XX Claim 17; Page 13; 61pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene variants. The data about the GPR4 polynucleotides and polypeptides and the polymorphisms associated with them are useful for haplotyping at the GPR4 locus. Allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) is useful as probes and primers for assaying a polymorphism in GPR4 gene. The present sequence is a primer used to detect human GPR4 gene polymorphism  
XX Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
DB 1 CCCCTTCCT 9  
RESULT 224  
AAL40869/c  
ID AAL40869 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX AAL40869;  
XX 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
DE Zinc finger protein #5target DNA SEQ ID No 55.  
XX Non-canonical zinc finger binding protein; ZFP; gene therapy; ds.  
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.  
XX WO200257293-A2.  
XX 25-JUL-2002.  
XX 22-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001893.  
XX 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263445P.  
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290716P.  
XX (SANG-) SANGAMO BIOSCIENCES INC.  
XX Rebar E, Jamieson A;  
XX WPI; 2002-566791/60.  
DR

XX Non-canonical zinc finger binding protein for modulating gene expression  
PT comprises non-canonical zinc finger components that bind to a target sequence.  
XX Example 7; Page 51; 63pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to an isolated, non-canonical (e.g., non-C2H2) zinc finger binding protein (ZFP) comprising one or more non-canonical zinc finger components that bind to a target sequence. A fusion polypeptide of the invention is useful for modulating expression of a gene. The non-canonical ZFP and its encoding polynucleotide, and a fusion protein comprising the non-canonical ZFP and its encoding polynucleotide can be used to treat disease. The non-canonical ZFP can be used in diagnostic assays and to link phenotype to expression of particular genes. The polynucleotide encoding the non-canonical ZFP can be used to treat disorders by gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents zinc finger binding protein related target DNA of the invention  
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
DB 10 CCCCTTCCT 2  
RESULT 225  
ABN85908/c  
ID ABN85908 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX ABN85908;  
XX 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
DE Gamma tocopherol methyltransferase target site #5.  
XX Zinc finger; stress tolerance; pathogen resistance; agrochemical; ds;  
KW gamma tocopherol methyltransferase.  
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.  
XX WO200257294-A2.  
XX 25-JUL-2002.  
XX 22-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001906.  
XX 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263445P.  
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290716P.  
XX (SANG-) SANGAMO BIOSCIENCES INC.  
XX Jamieson A, Li G;  
XX WPI; 2002-566792/60.  
XX Modified plant zinc finger protein for modulating gene expression in a plant cell comprises zinc fingers that bind to a target site.  
XX Example 4; Page 42; 50pp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to a modified plant zinc finger protein. This zinc finger protein is used to modulated gene expression in a plant cell. Nucleic acid encoding the zinc finger is expressed in plant cells to produce a plant with an altered phenotype relative to the wild-type plant. The altered phenotype is high in nutritional value, yield, stress tolerance, pathogen resistance, resistance to agrochemicals, production of pharmaceutical compounds or production of industrial chemicals. The present sequence is a nucleotide sequence of the gamma tocopherol

```

CC methyltransferase gene target site
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
DB 10 CCCCTTCCT 2

RESULT 226
ADD71287/c
ID ADD71287 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADD71287;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ET gene 5' splice donor site from intron 3.
XX
KW Human; ethenolaminephosphate cytidyl transferase; ET; ds;
KW splice donor site; antilipemic; cardiant; anorectic;
KW phosphatidylethanolamine; Zellweger's syndrome; lipid-related disease;
KW cardiovascular disease; atherosclerosis; obesity; chromosome 17.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003194795-A1.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00101957.
XX
PR 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00101957.
XX
PA (BAKO/) BAKOVIC M.
PA (POLO/) POLJUMIENKO A.
XX
PI Bakovic M, Poloumienko A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-844457/78.
XX
PS New gene encoding a protein having ethanolaminephosphate
PT cytidyltransferase activity, useful for treating Zellweger's syndrome, or
PT lipid-related diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and obesity.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 6; 22pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a mouse gene encoding a protein having
CC ethanolaminephosphate cytidyltransferase (ET) activity appearing as
CC ADD71226, a degenerate variant of the ET gene, or a sequence that
CC hybridises to the complement of the ET gene under stringent conditions.
CC Also included is a promoter of a human ethanolaminephosphate
CC cytidyltransferase gene appearing as ADD71227. The gene and promoter are
CC useful for producing a transgenic animal, and for identifying,
CC preventing, and treating diseases (by gene therapy) related to
CC inappropriate phosphatidylethanolamine production, e.g. Zellweger's
CC syndrome, or lipid-related diseases such as cardiovascular diseases,
CC atherosclerosis and obesity. The human ET gene is located on chromosome
CC 17. The present sequence is a human ET gene 5' splice donor site.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCC 13
DB 10 CTCATCGCC 2

ngs4.res
RESULT 227
ADJ78767/c
ID ADJ78767 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADJ78767;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Arabidopsis gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase gene target sequence #4.
XX
KW engineered zinc-finger protein; transgenic plant;
KW gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase gene; GMT gene;
KW increased vitamin E content; altered seed oil content; ds.
XX
OS Arabidopsis.
XX
XX WO2003089452-A2.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 17-APR-2003; 2003WO-US011980.
XX
PR 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373488P.
PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385992P.
PR 24-JAN-2003; 2003US-0442470P.
XX
XX (SANG-) SANGAMO BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Li G, Liu Q, Jamieson A, Rebar E, Venkatramesh M;
XX WPI; 2003-877191/81.
XX
PT New zinc-finger protein, useful for modulating plant gamma-tocopherol
PT methyltransferase to increase Vitamin E content.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 37; 116pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises an engineered zinc-finger protein that binds to a
CC target site in a plant gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase (GMT) gene.
CC The zinc-finger protein of the invention is useful in the production of
CC transgenic plants which have increased vitamin E content and/or altered
CC seed oil content (e.g. increased content of gamma-tocopherol). The
CC present DNA sequence represents a zinc-finger protein target sequence
CC within the Arabidopsis gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase (GMT) gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
DB 10 CCCCTTCCT 2

RESULT 228
ADH44686/c
ID ADH44686 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADH44686;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA triplex-forming oligonucleotide AG10.
XX
KW Triple stranded nucleic acid; triple helix formation;
KW DNA binding protein; transcription; homologous recombination;
KW DNA triplex; mutagenic repair; repressor gene; proliferation;
KW targeted mutagenesis; DNA repair; virucide; ss.
XX

```



PF 14-JAN-2005; 2005WO-US001307.  
 XX  
 PR 22-JAN-2004; 2004US-0538606P.  
 XX  
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Aerssens J, Athanasios M, Brain C, Cohen N, Dain B, Denton RR;  
 PT Judson RS, Ozdemir V, Reed CR;  
 XX WPI; 2005-555600/56.  
 XX  
 XX Determining whether an individual has an age of onset marker I or marker  
 PT II comprises determining whether the individual has one or two copies or  
 PT zero copies of any one of the haplotypes in the apolipoprotein C-1  
 PT (APOC1) gene.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 39; SEQ ID NO 31; 85pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method of determining whether an individual  
 CC has an age of onset marker I or marker II comprising determining whether  
 CC the individual has one or two copies or zero copies of any one of the  
 CC haplotypes in the apolipoprotein C-1 (APOC1) gene associated with the age  
 CC of onset of Alzheimer's disease. Also included are: assigning an  
 CC individual to a first age of onset marker group or a second age of onset  
 CC marker group, comprising determining whether the individual has one copy  
 CC or two copies, or zero copies of the haplotypes cited above; and  
 CC assigning the individual to the first age of onset marker group if the  
 CC individual has one copy or two copies of any of the haplotypes; a kit for  
 CC determining whether an individual has an age of onset marker I or an age  
 CC of onset marker II, the kit comprising a set of one or more  
 CC oligonucleotides designed for identifying at least one of the alleles at  
 CC each polymorphic site (PS) in a set of one or more PSS; delaying the  
 CC onset of Alzheimer's disease (AD) in an individual at risk for developing  
 CC AD by determining whether the individual has an age of onset marker I or  
 CC an age of onset marker II; and choosing a treatment for the individual  
 CC based upon the results of the determining step; predicting the age of  
 CC onset of AD in an individual at risk for developing AD, by determining  
 CC whether the individual has an age of onset marker I or an age of onset  
 CC marker II; and making an age of onset prediction based on the results of  
 CC the determining step; an article of manufacture, comprising a  
 CC pharmaceutical formulation and at least one indicium identifying a  
 CC population for whom the pharmaceutical formulation is indicated, where  
 CC the pharmaceutical formulation comprises, as at least one active  
 CC ingredient, a compound effective in delaying the onset of AD, and where  
 CC the identified population is at risk for developing AD and is partially  
 CC or wholly defined by having an age of onset marker I or an age of onset  
 CC marker II; an article of manufacture, comprising packaging material and  
 CC the pharmaceutical formulation cited above contained within the packaging  
 CC material; and manufacturing a drug product comprising combining in a  
 CC package a pharmaceutical formulation comprising, as at least one active  
 CC ingredient, a compound effective in delaying the onset of AD, and a label  
 CC which states that the pharmaceutical formulation is indicated for a  
 CC population at risk for developing AD that is partially or wholly defined  
 CC by having an age of onset marker I or an age of onset marker II. The  
 CC present sequence represents a human apolipoprotein C-1 (APOC1) primer  
 CC extension oligonucleotide used in haplotype mapping of the APOC1 gene,  
 CC which maps to chromosome 19q13.2.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 1 CCCCTTCCT 9  
 RESULT 231  
 AAF16610/c  
 ID AAF16610 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX

AC AAF16610;  
 XX  
 DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Gastric acid production inhibiting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 97.  
 XX  
 KW Gastric acid disturbance; gastric reflux; gastritis; dyspepsia;  
 KW stomach ulcer; duodenal ulcer; Helicobacter pylori; antisense;  
 KW DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200071164-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-NOV-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 24-MAY-2000; 2000WO-AU000498.  
 XX  
 PR 24-MAY-1999; 99AU-00000510.  
 XX  
 PA (TACH/) TACHAS G.  
 XX  
 PI Tachas G;  
 XX  
 WPI; 2001-025093/03.  
 XX  
 PT Treating gastric acid disturbance by administering an oligonucleotide  
 PT which modulates the activity of a polypeptide involved in gastric acid  
 PT production or secretion.  
 XX  
 PS Example 3; Page 149; 164pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention provides oligonucleotides, and methods for their  
 CC use, which are useful in modulating the action of proteins involved in  
 CC gastric acid production. The target protein is preferably the histamine  
 CC H2 receptor or one of the proteins which form part of the gastric proton  
 CC pump. The sequences and methods of the invention are useful in the  
 CC treatment of gastric reflux, gastritis, dyspepsia, stomach ulcers,  
 CC duodenal ulcers and other gastric acid disturbances, most of which are  
 CC caused by Helicobacter pylori  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 10 CCCCTTCCT 2  
 RESULT 232  
 ABQ87122  
 ID ABQ87122 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABQ87122;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 877.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253773-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.

```

XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-528865/56.
XX
XX Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in
XX screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene
XX expression.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 73; 325pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans
XX or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial
XX analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and
XX optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from
XX young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential
XX expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is
XX useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining
XX skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of
XX pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present
XX sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed
XX sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 233
ABV71608/c
ID ABV71608 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV71608;
XX
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human skin EST 9394.
XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX Claim 24; Page 303; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed

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CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCAT 9
Db 11 CCACCTCAT 3

RESULT 234
ABV63036
ID ABV63036 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV63036;
XX
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human skin EST 822.
XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 48; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX (EST) of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

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Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
DB 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 235
ABV64187/c
ID ABV64187 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
AC ABV64187;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human skin EST 1973.
XX
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 79; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTTCAT 9
DB 11 CCACCTTCAT 3

RESULT 236
ABV67709
ID ABV67709 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

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XX ABV67709;
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human skin EST 5495.
XX
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 176; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
DB 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 237
ABV70077
ID ABV70077 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX ABV70077;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human skin EST 7863.
XX
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX PS Claim 24; Page 250; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX CC (EST) of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
XX Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11
XX
XX RESULT 238
XX ABV62656
XX ID ABV62656 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV62656;
XX
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human skin EST 442.
XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX PS Claim 24; Page 250; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX CC (EST) of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
XX Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11
XX
XX RESULT 238
XX ABV62656
XX ID ABV62656 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV62656;
XX
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human skin EST 442.
XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX PS Claim 24; Page 264; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or

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XX
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX XX Disclosure; Page 37; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX CC (EST) of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
XX Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11
XX
XX RESULT 239
XX ABV70457
XX ID ABV70457 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV70457;
XX
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human skin EST 8243.
XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX PS Claim 24; Page 264; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or

```



CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 |||||  
 Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 240  
 ADQ34344  
 ID ADQ34344 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADQ34344;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2434.  
 XX  
 KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX DE10260928-A1.  
 PN 08-JUL-2004.  
 XX  
 PD 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.  
 XX

PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2434; 577pp; German.  
 XX

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
 CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression  
 CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
 CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
 CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
 CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
 CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
 CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
 CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic

CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 |||||  
 Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 241  
 ADQ34843  
 ID ADQ34843 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADQ34843;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2933.  
 XX  
 KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX DE10260928-A1.  
 PN 08-JUL-2004.  
 XX  
 PD 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.  
 XX

PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2933; 577pp; German.  
 XX

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
 CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression  
 CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
 CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
 CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
 CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
 CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
 CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
 CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
 CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 242
ABI18898
ID ABI18898 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI18898;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 318871 for detecting SNP TSC0028928.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 318871; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 243
ABH95667
ID ABH95667 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

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ABH95667;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 295660 for detecting SNP TSC0016678.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 295660; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 4 CCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 244
ABI07303/C
ID ABI07303 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI07303;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307276 for detecting SNP TSC0022412.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 12 CCCCTTCCT 4  
 RESULT 245  
 ABI72978  
 ID ABI72978 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABI72978;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 372951 for detecting SNP TSC0059746.  
 DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 12 CCCCTTCCT 4  
 RESULT 245  
 ABI72978  
 ID ABI72978 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABI72978;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 372951 for detecting SNP TSC0059746.  
 DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 372951; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 4 CCTTCCTAA 12  
 RESULT 246  
 ABI69020  
 ID ABI69020 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABI69020;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 368993 for detecting SNP TSC0057391.  
 DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 368993; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCTTCCCTA 21  
 DB 3 CCTTCCCTA 11  
 |||||

RESULT 247  
 ABI76122/c  
 ID ABI76122 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABI76122;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 376095 for detecting SNP TSC0061608.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 376095; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCTTCCCTA 21  
 DB 3 CCTTCCCTA 11  
 |||||

RESULT 247  
 ABI76122/c  
 ID ABI76122 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABI76122;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 376095 for detecting SNP TSC0061608.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 376095; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCAT 9  
 DB 11 CCACCTCAT 3  
 |||||

RESULT 248  
 ABI02277/c  
 ID ABI02277 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABI02277;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302250 for detecting SNP TSC0019887.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302250; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCC 15  
 DB 9 CATCGCCCC 1  
 |||||

RESULT 249  
 ABI131343  
 ID ABI131343 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABI131343;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302250 for detecting SNP TSC0019887.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302250; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCC 15  
 DB 9 CATCGCCCC 1  
 |||||

RESULT 249  
 ABI131343  
 ID ABI131343 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABI131343;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302250 for detecting SNP TSC0019887.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302250; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 331316 for detecting SNP TSC0036120.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 331316; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3 ACCTCATCG 11  
 DB 4 ACCTCATCG 12  
 RESULT 250  
 ABI07016/c  
 ID ABI07016 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABI07016;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 306989 for detecting SNP TSC0022284.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 306989; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCTCTAA 22  
 DB 9 CCTTCTCTAA 1  
 RESULT 251  
 ABH92099/c  
 ID ABH92099 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC  
 AC ABH92099;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292092 for detecting SNP TSC0015081.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX

```

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 292092; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTCTAA 22
Db 10 CCTTCTCTAA 2

RESULT 252
ID ABI47661/c
XX ABI47661 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI47661;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 347634 for detecting SNP TSC0045197.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 347634; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTCTAA 22
Db 10 CCTTCTCTAA 2

RESULT 252
ID ABI47661/c
XX ABI47661 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI47661;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 347634 for detecting SNP TSC0045197.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 347634; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCTCT 20
Db 11 CCCCTTCTCT 3

RESULT 253
ID ABI62391/c
XX ABI62391 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI62391;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 362364 for detecting SNP TSC0053186.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 362364; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
    Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCTCT 20
Db 11 CCCCTTCTCT 3

```



PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 271330; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20  
 DB 11 CCCCTTCCT 3  
 RESULT 257  
 ABI07813  
 ID ABI07813 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABI07813;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307786 for detecting SNP TSC0022686.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307786; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
 DB 2 CCCCTTCCTA 10  
 RESULT 258  
 ABI36674  
 ID ABI36674 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABI36674;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 336647 for detecting SNP TSC0039455.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 336647; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;







CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22  
 |||||

Db 12 CCTTCCTAA 4

RESULT 264

ABI23670/C  
 ID ABI23670 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI23670;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 323643 for detecting SNP TSC0031518.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptidic nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX PS WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 323643; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTC 18  
 |||||

Db 9 CGCCCCCTTC 1

RESULT 265

ABI19527/C  
 ID ABI19527 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI19527;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 319500 for detecting SNP TSC0029262.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptidic nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX PS WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 319500; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22  
 |||||

Db 10 CCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 266

ABH70880  
 ID ABH70880 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABH70880;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 270857 for detecting SNP TSC0002302.

KW SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 270857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCTCTAA 22  
 Db 4 CCTTCTCTAA 12  
 |||||  
 RESULT 267  
 ABI39976  
 ID ABI39976 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABI39976;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 339949 for detecting SNP TSC0007933.  
 XX  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 339949; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 10 CGCCCTTC 18  
 Db 2 CGCCCTTC 10  
 |||||  
 RESULT 268  
 ABI51308/c  
 ID ABI51308 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AC ABI51308;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 351281 for detecting SNP TSC0047204.  
 XX  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 351281; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB102073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/electronic\_sequences

XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTA 21  
 Db 10 CCCTTCCTA 2

RESULT 269  
 AAQ52953  
 ID AAQ52953 standard; RNA; 12 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAQ52953;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)  
 DE Herpes simplex virus target sequence 31.  
 XX  
 KW RNA; enzyme; enzymatic RNA molecule; ERM; cleave; RNA; mRNA; HnRNA;  
 KW picornavirus; HIV; immunodeficiency virus; hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW papilloma virus; HPV; Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; TCLV;  
 KW T-cell leukaemia virus; hepatitis C virus; HCV; cytomegalovirus;  
 KW influenza virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; vector; immune response;  
 KW antibody; ribozyme; viral RNA; treatment; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO9323569-A1.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PD 25-NOV-1993.  
 XX  
 PF 29-APR-1993; 93WO-US004020.  
 XX  
 PR 11-MAY-1992; 92US-00882689.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882713.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882714.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882823.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882824.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882886.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882888.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882889.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882921.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882922.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883823.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884073.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884074.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884333.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884422.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884431.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884436.  
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884521.  
 PR 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00923738.  
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00935854.  
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936086.

PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00948359.  
 PR 15-OCT-1992; 92US-00963322.  
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987129.  
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987130.  
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987133.  
 XX  
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Draper KG, Dudycz LW, Mcswiggen JA, Macejak DG, Holecsek JJ;  
 PI Mamone JA;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1993-386599/48.  
 XX  
 PT Enzymatic RNA molecules - used to inhibit viral replication, infection  
 PT and gene expression.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 5; Fig 15; 287pp; English.

CC The sequences (AAQ52923-Q53037) are pref. herpes simplex virus target  
 CC sequences for enzymatic RNA molecules. The RNA molecules are  
 CC complementary to a substrate binding region in the specified gene target.  
 CC They also have enzymatic activity, in that they specifically cleave RNA  
 CC in the target. The ERMs interfere with viral replication and therefore  
 CC have anti-viral properties. They can be used to attenuate viruses to be  
 CC used in vaccines. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated  
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct  
 CC PI field.)  
 XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 CCUCCACGCCCC 12

RESULT 270

AAK14875  
 ID AAK14875 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC  
 XX AAK14875;  
 XX  
 DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Triple helix third strand of 23S rRNA gene nucleotides 5444-5455.  
 XX  
 KW Triple helix formation; DNA detection; triple helix; identification; bacteria;  
 KW oncogene; virus; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Micrococcus luteus.  
 XX  
 PN US5861244-A.  
 XX  
 PD 19-JAN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.  
 XX  
 PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.  
 XX  
 PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.  
 XX  
 PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 1999-130384/11.  
 DR  
 XX Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double  
 PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with  
 PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify  
 PT bacteria.

```

XX PS Disclosure; Col 23-24; 168pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
CC triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of
CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA
CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting
CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of
CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CCTCTTCCCCCC 12

RESULT 271
AAZ45533/c
ID AAZ45533 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC AAZ45533;
XX DT 06-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE
XX KW Virus selection; phage display system; p3 coat protein; proteolysis;
XX KW interacting protein element; DNA polymerase; primer; ss.
XX OS Thermus aquaticus.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "maleimidyl group attached"
XX PN WO9958655-A2.
XX PD 18-NOV-1999.
XX PF 13-MAY-1999; 99WO-GB001526.
XX PR 13-MAY-1998; 98GB-00010223.
XX PR 13-MAY-1998; 98GB-00010228.
XX PA (MEDJ-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
XX PI Riechmann L, Kristensen P, Jestin J, Winter GP;
XX DR WPI; 2000-116289/10.
XX PT Selection system used for the selection of polypeptides displayed in a
XX PT phage display system.
XX PS Example 8; Page 38; 64pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a method for the selection of viruses
XX CC displaying polypeptides in a phage display system. The method comprises
XX CC insertion of a polypeptide sequence in the p3 coat protein, followed by

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CC proteolysis. The method reduces background in phage display techniques.
CC The method is used to select for viruses displaying desired polypeptides.
CC The methods may also be used for the identification of interacting
CC protein elements, and for the selection of a repertoire of polypeptides
CC which interact with a selected polypeptide and/or repertoire. Primers
CC AAZ45532-34 were used to select DNA polymerases for catalytic activity,
CC using protease-cleavable helper phage of the invention
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGC 12
Db 12 CCACATCTTCGC 1

RESULT 272
AB100329/c
ID AB100329 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC AB100329;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 300302 for detecting SNP TSC0018963.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 300302; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      1 CCACCTCATGCC 12
Db      12 CAACCTCATCCC 1

RESULT 273
ABH87745/c
ID      ABH87745 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABH87745;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 287738 for detecting SNP TSC0013227.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PD      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 287738; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      10 CGCCCTTCCTTA 21
Db      12 CGAACCTTCCTTA 1

RESULT 274
AB113825/c
ID      AB113825 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      AB113825;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX

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XX      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 313798 for detecting SNP TSC0025975.
DE
XX      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PD      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313798; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      7 CATCGCCCTTC 18
Db      12 CATCTCCCTCC 1

RESULT 275
AB144462/c
ID      AB144462 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      AB144462;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 34435 for detecting SNP TSC0043536.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX

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PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 344435; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 11 GCCCTTCTCTAA 22
XX Db 12 GCCCCACCCCTAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 276
XX ABI44949
XX ID ABI44949 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ABI44949;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 344922 for detecting SNP TSC0043771.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX

```

```

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 344922; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5 CTCATCGCCCT 16
XX Db 1 CTCATACCCCT 12
XX
XX RESULT 277
XX ABI57362/c
XX ID ABI57362 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI57362;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357335 for detecting SNP TSC0050568.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357335; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

```



```

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCAT 26
Db 12 CTCCTTAACCAT 1

RESULT 278
ABI20930
ID ABI20930 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
AC
AC ABI20930;
XX
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 320903 for detecting SNP TSC0029956.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 320903; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCTTCCTTAAGC 24
Db 1 CCTTCCTTAAC 12

RESULT 279
ABI202131/c
ID ABI202131 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABI202131;
AC
AC ABI202131;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302104 for detecting SNP TSC0019796.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302104; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCTTCCTTAAGC 24
Db 12 CCTTCCTTAAC 1

RESULT 280
ABH77123
ID ABH77123 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABH77123;
AC
AC ABH77123;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 277116 for detecting SNP TSC0004389.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX

```

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 277116; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14  
 Db 1 ACCTCATATCCC 12  
 RESULT 281  
 ABI27869/c  
 ID ABI27869 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI27869;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 327842 for detecting SNP TSC0033930.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 327842; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCCTTAAGCA 25  
 Db 12 CCTTCCTTACCCA 1  
 RESULT 282  
 ABH78360/c  
 ID ABH78360 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH78360;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 278353 for detecting SNP TSC0005916.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 278353; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCCT 20  
 ||| ||||| |||  
 Db 12 TCCCCCTACCT 1

## RESULT 283

ABI13092/C  
 ID ABI13092 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI13092;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 313065 for detecting SNP TSC0025454.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313065; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14  
 ||| ||||| |||  
 Db 12 ACCACCTCGCCC 1

## RESULT 284

ABI14786  
 ID ABI14786 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI14786;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314759 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314759; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14  
 ||| ||||| |||  
 Db 1 ACGTCATCGCAC 12

## RESULT 285

ABI15994  
 ID ABI15994 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX



Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 323187; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010-ABF99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15  
||| |||||  
Db 1 CCCGATCGCCCC 12

RESULT 288  
ABH76255/c  
ID ABH76255 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABH76255;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 276248 for detecting SNP TSC0004128.  
DE  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PP 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 276248; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
PS  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010-  
CC ABF99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX



```

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 362746; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI02073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 12 CACTTCCTAATC 1
|||||||
|

RESULT 293
ABI64291
ID ABI64291 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI64291;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 364264 for detecting SNP TSC0005484.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 364264; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

```

```

XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI02073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGCC 13
Db 1 CACATCACGCC 12
|||||
|

RESULT 294
ABH99872/c
ID ABH99872 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH99872;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 299865 for detecting SNP TSC0018786.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 299865; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI02073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

```

```
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCCTTA 21
   |||||
Db 12 CTCCTTCCTCCA 1

RESULT 295
ABI49404
ID ABI49404 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI49404;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 349377 for detecting SNP TSC0046101.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 349377; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
   |||||
Db 1 ACCTCATCGCCC 12

RESULT 296
```

```
ABI57677
ID ABI57677 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI57677;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357650 for detecting SNP TSC0007066.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357650; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATGCCCTTC 18
   |||||
Db 1 CATCTCCCTCC 12

RESULT 297
ABI73960
ID ABI73960 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI73960;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 373933 for detecting SNP TSC0060397.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
```





CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 CCTCACCCTCCC 12  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 300  
 ABI23212  
 ID ABI23212 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI23212;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 323185 for detecting SNP TSC0031247.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 323185; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 CCTCACCCTCCC 12  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 300  
 ABI23212  
 ID ABI23212 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI23212;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 323185 for detecting SNP TSC0031247.

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 CCTCACCCTCCC 12  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 301  
 ABI28642  
 ID ABI28642 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI28642;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 328615 for detecting SNP TSC0034416.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 328615; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 CCTCACCCTCCC 12  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 302  
 ABI29728  
 ID ABI29728 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI29728;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 328615 for detecting SNP TSC0034416.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 328615; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences



PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 278152; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
PS  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCTTCCTAA 22  
Db 12 GCCCTTCCTTA 1

RESULT 305  
ABI03578/C  
ID ABI03578 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI03578;  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 303551 for detecting SNP TSC0020529.  
XX  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 303551; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14  
Db 12 ACCTTATCACCC 1

RESULT 306  
ABI06940  
ID ABI06940 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI06940;  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 306913 for detecting SNP TSC0022244.  
XX  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 306913; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 15  
Db 1 CCTATTCACCC 12



PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 359463; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 12 TCTCCCTTCCT 1  
 RESULT 310  
 ABI78423  
 ID ABI78423 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI78423;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 378396 for detecting SNP TSC0008704.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 378396; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 8 ATCGCCCCCTTC 19  
 Db 1 ATCTCCCATCC 12  
 RESULT 311  
 ABH68683/c  
 ID ABH68683 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH68683;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 268660 for detecting SNP TSC0001285.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 268660; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTAAGCAT 26  
DB 12 CTTCTAACCT 1

RESULT 312  
ABI19321  
ID ABI19321 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
AC ABI19321;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 319294 for detecting SNP TSC0029155.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 319294; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TGGCCCTTCCT 20  
DB 1 TGGCCCTTAAC 12

RESULT 313  
ABH98731  
ID ABH98731 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX ABH98731;  
AC  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 298724 for detecting SNP TSC0018250.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 298724; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCCTTA 21  
DB 1 CGCCCTTCCTTA 12

RESULT 314  
ABI26548/c  
ID ABI26548 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI26548;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326521 for detecting SNP TSC0033109.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX

PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314756; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCA 25  
 Db 12 CCATCTTAACCA 1  
 RESULT 315  
 ABI14783  
 ID ABI14783 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABI14783;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314756 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314756; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCA 25  
 Db 12 CCATCTTAACCA 1  
 RESULT 316  
 ABI70771  
 ID ABI70771 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABI70771;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 370744 for detecting SNP TSC0058361.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 370744; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314756; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCG 14  
 Db 1 ACATCATCGCCG 12  
 RESULT 316  
 ABI70771  
 ID ABI70771 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABI70771;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 370744 for detecting SNP TSC0058361.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 370744; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The



CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 9 TCGCCCTTCCT 20  
 || || || || || || || ||  
 Db 1 TCCCTCTTCCT 12

## RESULT 317

ABH95719  
 ID ABH95719 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC  
 ABH95719;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 295712 for detecting SNP TSC0016696.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 295712; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCTTAAGC 24  
 || || || || || || || ||  
 Db 1 CCCCTCTTAAC 12

## RESULT 318

ABH14780  
 ID ABH14780 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC  
 ABH14780;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314753 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314753; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14  
 || || || || || || || ||  
 Db 1 ACATCATCGCAC 12

## RESULT 319

ABH86590  
 ID ABH86590 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC  
 ABH86590;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

```

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 286583 for detecting SNP TSC0012738.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 286583; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 ACCTCATACCC 12

RESULT 320
ABI49134/C
ID ABI49134 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI49134;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 349107 for detecting SNP TSC0045920.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 350285 for detecting SNP TSC0046584.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

```

```

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 349107; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGCC 13
Db 12 CACTTCATCTCC 1

RESULT 321
ABI50312/C
ID ABI50312 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABI50312;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 350285 for detecting SNP TSC0046584.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

```

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 350285; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14  
 Db 12 ACCTCATACCC 1  
 RESULT 322  
 ABH69251  
 ID ABH69251 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH69251;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 269228 for detecting SNP TSC0001671.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PS (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 269228; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5 CTCATCGCCCT 16  
 Db 1 CTCATCTACCC 12  
 RESULT 323  
 ABI39610/c  
 ID ABI39610 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI39610;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 339583 for detecting SNP TSC0041083.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 339583; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCC 19  
 Db 12 ATCACCCCTACC 1

```

RESULT 324
ABI56350/c
ID  ABI56350 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI56350;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 356323 for detecting SNP TSC0050058.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPTG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 356323; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  3  ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db  12  ACCTCTTCGCTC 1

RESULT 325
ABI74679/c
ID  ABI74679 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI74679;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 374652 for detecting SNP TSC0060825.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 374652; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  3  ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db  12  ACCTCTTCGCTC 1

```

```

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 374652; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  3  ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db  12  ACCTCATCCAC 1

RESULT 326
ABH81818
ID  ABH81818 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABH81818;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 281811 for detecting SNP TSC0010079.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX

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PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 281811; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCTTAGCA 25  
 DB 1 CCTTCTTAGCA 12  
 RESULT 327  
 AB114789  
 ID AB114789 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AB114789;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314762 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314762; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 14  
 DB 1 ACCTCATCGCC 12  
 RESULT 328  
 ABH90346/c  
 ID ABH90346 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH90346;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 290339 for detecting SNP TSC0014311.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 290339; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;

```

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 10; Conservative 0;

QY 13 CCTTCTCAAGC 24
Db 12 CCTTCCAAAC 1

RESULT 329
ABI68237/c
ID ABI68237 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI68237;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 368210 for detecting SNP TSC0056866.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 368210; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTCAAGCAT 26
Db 12 CTTCTAAACAT 1

RESULT 330
ABH71021/c
ID ABH71021 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH71021;

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XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 270998 for detecting SNP TSC0002355.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 270998; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 12 TCGCCTTACCT 1

RESULT 331
ABI35642
ID ABI35642 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI35642;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 335615 for detecting SNP TSC0038921.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX

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CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCA 25  
||| ||||| ||  
Db 1 CCATCTTAATCA 12

RESULT 334  
ABI04375  
ID ABI04375 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI04375;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 304348 for detecting SNP TSC0020861.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 304348; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010-ABF99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCTTA 21  
| ||||| |||

Db 1 CTCCCTTACTA 12

RESULT 335  
ABI137309/c  
ID ABI137309 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI137309;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 337282 for detecting SNP TSC0039782.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 337282; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010-ABF99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCTTC 18  
||| |||||  
Db 12 CATACCCCTTC 1

RESULT 336  
ABI15137/c  
ID ABI15137 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI15137;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 315110 for detecting SNP TSC0026719.  
XX





CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CCCCCTTCCTTA 21  
 Db 12 CTCCTTCCTTA 1  
 ||| |||||

RESULT 339  
 ABI54605  
 ID ABI54605 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC ABI54605;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 354578 for detecting SNP TSC0049156.  
 XX KW SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 354578; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25  
 Db 1 CCTACCTAAGCA 12  
 ||| |||||

RESULT 340  
 ABI22819/C  
 ID ABI22819 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC ABI22819;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 322792 for detecting SNP TSC0031068.  
 XX KW SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 322792; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 12 TCACCCCTTCCT 1  
 ||| |||||

RESULT 341  
 ABI58281

ID ABI58281 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC ABI58281;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 358254 for detecting SNP TSC0007531.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 358254; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGCA 25  
 DB 1 CCTCTCTAAACA 12  
 RESULT 342  
 ADD53808/C  
 ID ADD53808 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ADD53808;  
 XX  
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer #10 for orthopoxvirus identification.  
 XX  
 KW primer; ss; species-specific identification; orthopoxvirus; biochip;  
 KW micromatrix; crmb; variola; monkeypox; cowpox; vaccinia; rabbitpox.  
 XX  
 OS Orthopoxvirus.  
 XX

PN WO2003046221-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 05-JUN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-RU000507.  
 XX  
 PR 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-RU000507.  
 XX  
 XX (ASMO=) AS RUSSIA MOLECULAR BIOLOGY INST.  
 PA (VEKT=) VEKTOR VIROLOGY & BIOTECH RES CENTRE.  
 PA  
 PI Mirzabekov AD, Candakhchiev LS, Mikhailovich VM, Lapa SA;  
 PI Mikheev MV, Schelkunov SN;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-468975/44.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Species-specific identification of orthopoxviruses comprises hybridizing  
 PT crmb gene fragments on a biochip bearing typing oligonucleotides.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 9; 18pp; Russian.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to novel species-specific identification of  
 CC orthopoxviruses by preparing a biochip with immobilized oligonucleotides  
 CC on a gel micromatrix on a glass support, amplifying a crmb gene fragment  
 CC by two-stage asymmetric PCR using a fluorescence-labelled primer,  
 CC hybridizing the resulting single-stranded DNA on the biochip by  
 CC incubation in a sealed chamber, and detecting fluorescence and comparing  
 CC the hybridization pattern with standards. The method is used for species-  
 CC specific identification of orthopoxviruses, including variola, monkeypox,  
 CC cowpox, vaccinia and rabbitpox viruses. This primer is general for  
 CC orthopoxvirus strains.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCC 19  
 DB 12 ATCGCGTCTTCC 1  
 RESULT 343  
 ADF78753/C  
 ID ADF78753 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADF78753;  
 AC  
 XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Chromosomal abnormality detection-related PCR primer 334.  
 DE  
 XX chromosomal abnormality; maternal locus; genetic disorder; foetus;  
 KW mutation; translocation; transversion; monosomy; trisomy 21;  
 KW chromosome 21; Down's Syndrome; aneuploidies; chromosome deletion;  
 KW chromosome addition; chromosome amplification; chromosome translocation;  
 KW chromosome rearrangement; single nucleotide polymorphism detection;  
 KW SNP detection; pregnant female; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2003074723-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 12-SEP-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 28-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006198.  
 PF  
 XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360232P.  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-00093618.  
 PR 08-MAY-2002; 2002US-0378354P.  
 XX  
 XX (DHALL/) DHALLAN R.  
 PA

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XX
PI Dhallan R;
DR WPI; 2003-845073/78.
XX
PT Detection of chromosomal abnormalities e.g. Down's Syndrome, non-
PT invasively in a fetus, comprises forming a ratio of amounts of alleles at
PT a locus of interest and a different heterozygous locus.
XX
PS Example 13; Page 266; 164pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method of detecting chromosomal
CC abnormalities by determining the sequence of alleles of a locus of
CC interest from template DNA, determining which alleles are present and
CC comparing to amounts of alleles at a different, selected heterozygous
CC locus (for example on another chromosome or a maternal locus); relative
CC amounts are expressed as a ratio indicating presence or absence of the
CC abnormality. The method is useful for the detection of genetic disorders,
CC especially in a foetus, including chromosomal abnormalities and
CC mutations, for example translocations, transversions, monosomies,
CC trisomies (for example trisomy 21 in which an additional copy of
CC chromosome 21 results in Down's Syndrome) and other aneuploidies,
CC deletions, additions, amplifications, translocations and rearrangements.
CC It can be used to detect any alterations in a gene sequence, especially
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and may be used to detect
CC numerous abnormalities simultaneously, for example if several SNPs are
CC associated with a particular disease. The method provides a rapid, non-
CC invasive method for determining the sequence of DNA from a foetus using a
CC sample from a pregnant female, for example to detect genetic disorders as
CC above or to determine if a foetus is a carrier of a disease or
CC predisposed to a disease.
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 12 TTGCCCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 344
ADR32704
ID ADR32704 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
AC ADR32704;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human nicking agent target DNA #245.
XX
KW ss; nicking agent; assay panel; diagnosis; expression pattern;
KW DNA fingerprinting; nosocomial infection; microbiological assay;
KW bacterial contamination; genome mapping; bioremediation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2004067765-A2.
XX
PD 12-AUG-2004.
XX
PF 29-JAN-2004; 2004WO-US002720.
XX
PR 29-JAN-2003; 2003US-0443811P.
XX
PA (KECK-) KECK GRADUATE INST.
XX
PI Van Ness J, Galas DJ, Van Ness LK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-581010/56.
XX

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PT Identifying nucleic acid sample source, useful for identifying bacterial
PT strains involved in nosocomial infections, comprises treating the nucleic
PT acid sample with components comprising a nicking agent under nicking
PT conditions.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 75; 238pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating a nucleic acid sample with
CC components under nicking conditions, where the components comprise a
CC nicking agent, and the conditions cause the nicking agent to nick the
CC nucleic acid sample to thus produce a family of initiating
CC oligonucleotide fragments, and subjecting one or more members of the
CC family of initiating oligonucleotide fragments to a characterizing
CC process to thus provide results. The method is useful for creating an
CC assay panel of diagnostic oligonucleotides that can identify any organism
CC or individual. The method is useful for characterizing other DNA
CC molecules e.g., cDNA, and for characterizing cDNA expression patterns.
CC The method, kit or composition is useful for identifying the source
CC organism of a nucleic acid sample e.g., bacterium, fungus, virus, plant,
CC non-human animal or human. The method is particularly useful for rapidly
CC fingerprinting DNA to identifying prokaryotic and eukaryotic species,
CC subspecies, and especially strains or individuals of the subspecies. It
CC is especially useful for identifying different bacterial strains involved
CC in e.g., nosocomial infections. Furthermore, the method is useful for
CC diagnosing bacterial disease in plants and humans, monitoring for
CC bacterial content and/or contamination in the environment, monitoring
CC food for bacterial contamination, monitoring quality assurance/quality control of
CC bacterial contamination, monitoring quality assurance/quality control of
CC laboratory tests involving microbiological assays, tracing bacterial
CC contamination and/or outbreaks of bacterial infections, genome mapping,
CC monitoring bioremediation sites, and for monitoring agricultural sites
CC for test crops, bacteria and recombinant molecules. This sequence
CC corresponds to nucleic acid used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGC 12
Db 1 CCACCTCCGGC 12

RESULT 345
ADR98329/c
ID ADR98329 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ADR98329;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SNP TSC08701940 multiplex PCR primer #1.
XX
KW ss; chromosomal abnormality; detection; foetus; translocation;
KW transversion; monosomy; trisomy; aneuploidy; deletion; addition;
KW amplification; prenatal diagnosis; PCR; primer; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; human; multiplex; TSC08701940.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2004079011-A1.
XX
PD 16-SEP-2004.
XX
PF 29-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US027308.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006198.
XX
PA (RAVG-) RAVGEN INC.
XX
PI Dhallan R;

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XX WPI; 2004-677127/66.  
 XX Detecting a chromosomal abnormality, e.g. translocations, transversions,  
 PT monosomes, trisomies, aneuploidies, deletions, or arrangements, comprises  
 PT determining the sequence of alleles of a locus of interest in the sample  
 PT from template DNA.  
 XX  
 XX Example 13; Page 249; 429pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel method for detecting a chromosomal  
 CC abnormality in a sample which comprises determining the sequence of  
 CC alleles of a locus of interest in a sample from template DNA where  
 CC determining the sequence of the alleles comprises amplifying the locus of  
 CC interest, hybridising the amplified loci to GeneChip array, washing  
 CC GeneChip array, staining the GeneChip array with detectable reagents, and  
 CC scanning GeneChip array. The amplification method is self-sustained  
 CC sequence reaction, ligase chain reaction, rapid amplification of cDNA  
 CC ends, PCR and ligase chain reaction, Q-beta phage amplification, strand  
 CC displacement amplification, or splice overlap extension PCR, preferably  
 CC PCR. The determination of the sequence of the alleles comprises  
 CC amplifying the locus of interest, fragmenting the amplicon, hybridising  
 CC fragmented amplicons to CodeLink Arrays, extension reaction to  
 CC incorporate a nucleotide and detecting incorporated nucleotides. The  
 CC amplicon fragmentation is by exonuclease digestion. Detecting a  
 CC chromosomal abnormality in a sample comprises determining the sequence of  
 CC alleles of a locus of interest from template DNA, where determining the  
 CC sequence of the alleles comprises using Beadarray Technology. The  
 CC determination of the sequence of the alleles may also be done by  
 CC amplifying the locus of interest, dephosphorylation of the unused  
 CC reagents, in vitro transcription reaction of the products, RNase A  
 CC cleavage of the products, mixing the products with CleanResin,  
 CC transferring products to SpectroCHIP, and analysing the SpectroCHIP. The  
 CC dephosphorylation reaction is with shrimp alkaline phosphatase.  
 CC Alternatively, the determination of the sequence of the alleles comprises  
 CC amplifying the locus of interest, dephosphorylation of the unused  
 CC reagents, hybridising a primer to the locus of interest, incorporating a  
 CC nucleotide, mixing the products with CleanResin, transferring products to  
 CC SpectroCHIP, and analysing the SpectroCHIP. The hybridisation of primer  
 CC is adjacent to the locus of interest. The determination of the sequence  
 CC of the alleles may also comprise amplifying the locus of interest,  
 CC treating the products with exonuclease, single stranded DNA is annealed  
 CC to an oligonucleotide, incorporating a nucleotide using the annealed  
 CC template and primer, and detecting the incorporated nucleotide. The  
 CC method is useful for detecting a chromosomal abnormality in a sample.  
 CC Specifically, the method is useful for detecting chromosomal  
 CC abnormalities in a fetus including translocations, transversions,  
 CC monosomes, trisomies, and other aneuploidies, deletions, additions,  
 CC amplifications, and arrangements. The method of the invention can also be  
 CC used for prenatal diagnosis. This sequence represents a multiplex PCR  
 CC primer used to amplify the human SNP TSC08701940.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 9 TCGCCCTTCTCT 20  
 Db 12 TTGCCCTTCTCT 1  
 RESULT 346  
 ADS09006/C  
 ID ADS09006 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADS09006;  
 XX  
 XX 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human DNA PCR primer #353.  
 DE  
 XX

KW Human; PCR; primer; as; nucleic acid detection; cell lysis;  
 KW chromosomal abnormality; cancer; carcinoma; bladder; breast; bronchus;  
 KW colon; kidney; liver; lung; oesophagus; gall bladder; ovary; pancreas;  
 KW stomach; cervix; thyroid; prostate; skin; small cell lung cancer;  
 KW squamous cell carcinoma; leukaemia; lymphoma; myelodysplastic syndrome;  
 KW fibrosarcoma; rhabdomyosarcoma; astrocytoma; neuroblastoma; glioma;  
 KW schwannoma; melanoma; seminoma; teratocarcinoma; osteosarcoma.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO2004078994-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 16-SEP-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 01-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US006337.  
 PF  
 XX 28-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006198.  
 PR  
 XX (RAVG-) RAVGEN INC.  
 XX  
 XX Dhallan R;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-662434/64.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting presence or absence of nucleic acid, containing mutation,  
 PT involves isolating nucleic acid from sample containing cell lysis  
 PT inhibitor, and detecting presence or absence of nucleic acid.  
 XX  
 PS Example 13; Page 258; 440pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method for detecting a nucleic acid, involving  
 CC isolating a nucleic acid from a sample, where an agent that impedes cell  
 CC lysis was added to the sample, and detecting the presence or absence of  
 CC the nucleic acid. The invention also relates to a method for detecting of  
 CC chromosomal abnormalities in a DNA sample and determining the sequence of  
 CC foetal DNA from a sample of a pregnant female. The nucleic acid contains  
 CC at least one mutation chosen from a single point mutation, multiple point  
 CC mutations, an insertion, a frameshift, a truncation, a deletion, a  
 CC duplication and a transversion. The method is useful for detecting a  
 CC nucleic acid in a sample obtained from a source chosen from bacteria,  
 CC viruses, fungi, mycobacteria, protozoa, molds, yeasts, plants, humans,  
 CC non-humans, multi-cellular parasites, animals and archaeobacteria. The  
 CC method is useful for detecting, diagnosing or monitoring a disease such  
 CC as cancer chosen from carcinoma of the bladder, breast, bronchus, colon,  
 CC kidney, liver, lung, oesophagus, gall bladder, ovary, pancreas, stomach,  
 CC cervix, thyroid, prostate and skin, small cell lung cancer, squamous cell  
 CC carcinoma, haematopoietic tumours of lymphoid lineage, leukaemia, acute  
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, T-  
 CC cell-lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, hairy cell  
 CC lymphoma, Burkett's lymphoma, haematopoietic tumours of myeloid lineage,  
 CC acute and chronic myelogenous leukaemias, myelodysplastic syndrome and  
 CC promyelocytic leukaemia, tumours of mesenchymal origin, fibrosarcoma and  
 CC rhabdomyosarcoma, tumours of the central and peripheral nervous system,  
 CC astrocytoma, neuroblastoma, glioma and schwannomas, melanoma, seminoma,  
 CC teratocarcinoma and osteosarcoma. The method is also useful for  
 CC monitoring response to treatment chosen from surgery, radiation,  
 CC lifestyle change, dietary protocol and supplementation and administration  
 CC of a drug. The drug is chosen from chemotherapeutic agents, anti-  
 CC bacterial agents, anti-viral agents, anti-fungal agents, targeted-cancer  
 CC drugs, cytotoxic agents, cytostatic agents and anti-proliferative agents.  
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the scope of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;  
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 9 TCGCCCTTCTCT 20  
 Db 12 TTGCCCTTCTCT 1

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RESULT 347
ADU73727
ID ADU73727 standard; cDNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ADU73727;
XX
DT 10-FEB-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE Connective tissue growth factor target for anti-scarring ribozyme.
XX
KW Connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; scarring; Dermatological;
KW Hepatotropic; Nephrotropic; Neuroprotective; Vulnerary; Antiinflammatory;
KW Nephrotropic; Cerebroprotective; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004099372-A2.
XX
PD 18-NOV-2004.
XX
XX 30-APR-2004; 2004WO-US013357.
XX
PR 01-MAY-2003; 2003US-0467119P.
XX
PA (UYFL ) UNIV FLORIDA.
XX
PI Schultz GS, Lewin AS, Blalock TD;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-805116/79.
XX
XX New ribozyme specifically cleaving a target RNA sequence encoded by a
XX connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) gene, useful for reducing or
XX preventing scarring conditions such as scleroderma and keloids.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 34; 58pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a human connective tissue growth factor
XX (CTGF) cDNA fragment (nucleotides 589-600) that corresponds to a mRNA
XX target of anti-scarring ribozymes of the invention. CTGF is a factor
XX known to be involved in scar formation. The invention relates to
XX ribozymes that specifically target and destroy mRNA sequences encoded by
XX specific CTGF DNA sequences ADU73694-ADU73739 such as the present
XX sequence. The ribozymes can be in hammerhead configuration ADU73740-
XX ADU73741. Methods and compositions for treating scarring conditions
XX associated with increased expression of CTGF are provided, as well as
XX cells containing anti-CTGF ribozymes and vectored anti-CTGF ribozymes
XX suitable for delivery to cellular targets capable of CTGF expression. In
XX a claimed method for reducing CTGF mRNA or protein expression in a cell,
XX a tissue comprising a cell expressing a CTGF target RNA sequence is
XX contacted with a vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes at least
XX one ribozyme that specifically cleaves a target RNA sequence encoded by a
XX CTGF gene. The cell may be a fibroblast, and the tissue may be from a
XX subject having, or at risk of developing, a condition causing a scar. The
XX condition is a fibrotic disorder selected from scleroderma, keloids,
XX liver cirrhosis, kidney fibrosis, peritoneal adhesions, tendon adhesions,
XX breast implant capsule adhesions, burn scars, spinal cord injuries, bile
XX duct atresia, subepithelial fibrosis, fibrous dysplasia, and tympanic
XX membrane fibrosis. The condition may also be wound healing following
XX surgery, especially corneal surgery or glaucoma filtering surgery, and
XX the tissue to be treated may be an ocular tissue selected from the
XX cornea, conjunctiva, sclera and trabecular meshwork. Also claimed is a
XX polynyme that specifically cleaves a target RNA encoded by a CTGF gene
XX and comprises conjoined ribozymes separated by a GC-rich stem-loop
XX structure.
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 12 CCCCTTCTAAG 23
|||||
```

```
Db 1 CCCCTTCCGAG 12
RESULT 348
AAQ95491
ID AAQ95491 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAQ95491;
XX
DT 25-JAN-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine tis11 sequence resembling the CNTF-RE core.
XX
KW Murine tis11; CNTF responsive genes; alpha-helical cytokines;
KW ciliary neurotrophic factor; response element; CNTF-RE;
KW neurodegenerative disorders; promoter; Alzheimer's disease; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO9515177-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-1995.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013836.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1993; 93US-00161672.
XX
PA (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX
PI Greenberg ME, Bonni A, Frank DA;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-215155/28.
XX
XX Improving efficacy of alpha-helical cytokine(s) - esp. useful for
XX prevention and/or reduction of the severity of neurological conditions.
XX
XX Claim 48; Page 22; 32pp; English.
XX
XX AAQ95491 is a murine tis11 sequence which resembles the ciliary neuro-
XX trophic factor response element (CNTF-RE) core (tis11 is a promoter of
XX CNTF responsive genes). AAQ95491 is used in a claimed compan. for
XX improving the efficacy of alpha-helical cytokines, useful for the
XX treatment of neurodegenerative disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
|||||
Db 1 TTCCTAAGAA 10
RESULT 349
AAQ96595/c
ID AAQ96595 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAQ96595;
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003 (revised)
DT 20-MAR-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX HIV-1 NL4-3 nef gene nucleotide deletion 190.
XX
XX HIV-1; AIDS; attenuation; vaccine; nef gene; avirulence; ss.
XX
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
XX WO9521912-A1.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1995.
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XX PF 14-FEB-1995; 95WO-AU0000063.
XX PR 14-FEB-1994; 94AU-00003864.
XX PR 21-FEB-1994; 94AU-00004002.
XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94AU-00000284.
XX PA (MACF-) MACFARLANE BURNET CENT MEDICAL.
XX PA (AURE-) AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOC.
XX PI Deacon NJ, Learmont JC, Mcphee DA, Crowe S, Cooper D;
XX DR WPI; 1995-293115/38.
XX DR
XX PT New non-pathogenic HIV-1 strain carrying a deletion in its nef gene or
XX PT LTR region - can be used in a vaccine to inhibit/reduce productive
XX PT infection in an individual by a pathogenic strain.
XX PS Claim 13; Page 190; 301pp; English.
XX CC Attenuation of pathogenic HIV-1 strain NL4-3 involves deletion of 1 or
XX CC more decanucleotides (AAQ96406-Q97018) from the nef gene and/or 1 or more
XX CC decanucleotides (AAQ97019-Q97166) from the LTR region; the sequence of
XX CC AAQ96406 corresponds to nucleotides 1-10 of the nef gene (AAQ96141). The
XX CC resulting avirulent HIV strains are still capable of inducing an immune
XX CC response in humans, and enable the generation of therapeutic, diagnostic
XX CC and targeting agents against HIV-1 infection. (Updated on 16-OCT-2003 to
XX CC standardise OS field)
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTTCATC 1

RESULT 350
AAQ96487/C
ID AAQ96487 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC AAQ96487;
XX DT 16-OCT-2003 (revised)
XX DT 20-MAR-1996 (first entry)
XX DE HIV-1 NL4-3 nef gene nucleotide deletion 82.
XX KW HIV-1; AIDS; attenuation; vaccine; nef gene; avirulence; ss.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX PN WO9521912-A1.
XX PD 17-AUG-1995.
XX PF 14-FEB-1995; 95WO-AU0000063.
XX PR 14-FEB-1994; 94AU-00003864.
XX PR 21-FEB-1994; 94AU-00004002.
XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94AU-00000284.
XX PA (MACF-) MACFARLANE BURNET CENT MEDICAL.
XX PA (AURE-) AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOC.
XX PI Deacon NJ, Learmont JC, Mcphee DA, Crowe S, Cooper D;
XX DR WPI; 1995-293115/38.
XX DR
XX PT New non-pathogenic HIV-1 strain carrying a deletion in its nef gene or

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PT LTR region - can be used in a vaccine to inhibit/reduce productive
PT infection in an individual by a pathogenic strain.
XX Claim 13; Page 189; 301pp; English.
XX CC Attenuation of pathogenic HIV-1 strain NL4-3 involves deletion of 1 or
XX CC more decanucleotides (AAQ96406-Q97018) from the nef gene and/or 1 or more
XX CC decanucleotides (AAQ97019-Q97166) from the LTR region; the sequence of
XX CC AAQ96406 corresponds to nucleotides 1-10 of the nef gene (AAQ96141). The
XX CC resulting avirulent HIV strains are still capable of inducing an immune
XX CC response in humans, and enable the generation of therapeutic, diagnostic
XX CC and targeting agents against HIV-1 infection. (Updated on 16-OCT-2003 to
XX CC standardise OS field)
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTTCATC 1

RESULT 351
AAT05375
ID AAT05375 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC AAT05375;
XX DT 04-JUN-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Setoria nodorum RAPD primer OPE-12.
XX KW Plant pathogen; fungus; Septoria nodorum; Septoria tritici; Fusarium;
XX KW Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides; Mycosphaerella fijiensis; PCR;
XX KW Mycosphaerella musicola; amplification; primer; ribosomal RNA gene;
XX KW internal transcribed region; strain; capture; colourimetric assay;
XX KW isolate; development; population; random amplified polymorphic DNA; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9529260-A2.
XX PD 02-NOV-1995.
XX PF 19-APR-1995; 95WO-US004712.
XX PR 25-APR-1994; 94US-00233608.
XX PA (CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX PI Ligon JM, Beck JJ;
XX DR WPI; 1995-383005/49.
XX PT DNA encoding intervening transcribed sequence - used for detection of
XX PT plant fungal pathogens.
XX PS Claim 9; Page 16; 65pp; English.
XX CC A novel method for the detection of plant pathogenic strains of fungi
XX CC e.g. Septoria nodorum, S. tritici, Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides,
XX CC Mycosphaerella fijiensis, M. musicola or Fusarium spp. involves the PCR
XX CC amplification of sequences found in the internal transcribed region (ITS)
XX CC of the 18S, 5.8S and 28S ribosomal RNA genes by the primers AAQ94359-93
XX CC and AAT05357-72. These primers are derived from the ITS sequences of
XX CC these fungi (AAT05394-T05404 and AAQ94398) and are strain specific. The
XX CC amplification products of the reactions using these primers can be used
XX CC with the capture primers AAT05378-93 in colourimetric assays. The primers
XX CC and ITS DNAs can be used for the detection of specific fungal pathogen
XX CC isolates and in monitoring disease development in plant populations. The

```

CC primers AAT05373-7 were obtained from purchased random amplified  
 CC polymorphic DNA (RAPD) primer libraries and used to PCR amplify ITS  
 CC sequences in conjunction with the primers AAQ94390-3. This primer  
 CC amplified a 2.2 kb region from *S.nodorum*

XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10

RESULT 352  
 AAT35730  
 ID AAT35730 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT35730;  
 XX  
 DT 08-OCT-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer E12 for *V.dahliae* RAPD reaction.  
 XX  
 KW RAPD; random amplified polymorphic DNA; diagnostic assay; quantitative;  
 KW PCR; primer; qualitative; soil sample; agricultural field; potatoe;  
 KW V.albo-atrum; soil fumigation; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US527671-A.  
 XX  
 PD 18-JUN-1996.  
 XX  
 PF 07-NOV-1994; 94US-00335565.  
 XX  
 PR 07-NOV-1994; 94US-00335565.  
 XX  
 PA (WISC ) WISCONSIN ALJUNI RES FOUND.  
 XX  
 PI German TL, Li K, Rouse DI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-299849/30.  
 XX  
 PT Assay for Verticillium dahliae - by amplification of specific DNA  
 PT sequence.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Col 9; 16pp; English.

XX AAT35710-T35738 represent amplification primers used in a random  
 CC amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) reaction on *V.dahliae* DNA. These  
 CC sequences were used to isolate the sequence represented by AAT35706 for  
 CC use in the diagnostic assays of the invention. The qualitative assays of  
 CC the invention comprise analysing a sample for the presence of the  
 CC *V.dahliae* sequence. Detection of the *V.dahliae* sequence in the sample  
 CC shows that the sample is infected by *V.dahliae*. A quantitative assay of  
 CC the invention, comprises taking a sample and isolating nucleic acids from  
 CC it. A sequence that acts as an internal standard (see AAT35707) is added  
 CC to the isolated nucleic acids. The internal standard competes with the  
 CC *V.dahliae* sequence for the PCR primers used in the reaction (such as the  
 CC sequences represented by AAT35708 and AAT35709). The amplified portion of  
 CC the internal standard is a different size to the amplified portion of the  
 CC *V.dahliae* sequence. The amounts of amplified DNA of each sequence is then  
 CC compared to indicate the number of *V.dahliae* present in the sample. The  
 CC sample used in these assays is normally a soil sample from an  
 CC agricultural field that is going to be used for growing potatoes. These  
 CC assays are faster and more accurate than methods based on culturing soil  
 CC samples in selective media. The assays can also distinguish between  
 CC *V.dahliae* and *V.albo-atrum*. By using these assays, unnecessary soil  
 CC fumigation can be avoided

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10

RESULT 353  
 AAV62569  
 ID AAV62569 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV62569;  
 XX  
 DT 17-DEC-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Septoria nodorum species specific RAPD primer OPE-12.  
 XX  
 KW Internal transcribed spacer; ITS; ribosomal RNA; Fusarium avenaceum;  
 KW Fusarium culmorum; Fusarium graminearum; Fusarium moniliforme; plant;  
 KW Septoria avenae; Microdochium nivale; Fusarium poae; fungal pathogen;  
 KW random amplified polymorphic DNA; PCR; nucleic acid detection; RAPD;  
 KW PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Phaeosphaeria nodorum.  
 XX  
 PN US5814453-A.  
 XX  
 PD 29-SEP-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 02-JUL-1997; 97US-00887480.  
 XX  
 PR 19-APR-1995; 95WO-US004712.  
 PR 15-OCT-1996; 96US-00722187.  
 XX  
 PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS FINANCE CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Beck JJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-541745/46.  
 XX  
 PT DNA isolated from fungal RNA, and its internal transcribed spacer  
 PT sequence - used for detecting fungal pathogens in plant tissue.  
 XX  
 PS Example 7; Col 19; 56pp; English.

XX Sequences AAV62567 to AAV62571 represent random amplified polymorphic DNA  
 CC (RAPD) primers used in the course of the invention for detection of  
 CC Septoria species. The invention provides a DNA molecule isolated from the  
 CC ribosomal RNA gene region of a fungal pathogen, where the DNA molecule  
 CC consists of an internal transcribed spacer (ITS) sequence selected from  
 CC ITS1 and ITS2 of Fusarium culmorum, Fusarium graminearum, Fusarium  
 CC moniliforme, Septoria avenae or Microdochium nivale. A method for  
 CC detecting F. graminearum, F. culmorum, F. moniliforme, F. poae, F.  
 CC avenaceum and M. nivale isolates is also provided which comprises  
 CC isolating DNA from a plant leaf infected with at least one of the above  
 CC pathogens and amplifying parts of the ITS sequence of the pathogen(s) by  
 CC PCR using specific primers from within these sequences. The pathogen(s)  
 CC are detected by visualising the amplified part of the ITS sequence

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10



```

RESULT 354
AAZ08344
ID AAZ08344 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC AAZ08344;
XX DT 13-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Nilaparvata lugens Stal. rice PCR primer sequence #10.
XX KW Nilaparvata lugens Stal; rice; detection; resistance; PCR marker; bph-2;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Nilaparvata lugens.
XX PN JP11206376-A.
XX PD 03-AUG-1999.
XX PF 22-JAN-1998; 98JP-00010845.
XX PR 22-JAN-1998; 98JP-00010845.
XX PA (AICH-) AICHI KEN PREFECTURE.
XX WPI; 1999-486354/41.
XX DR Detection of resistance to Nilaparvata lugens Stal. rice - using
XX PT amplification techniques.
XX PS Example; Page 11; 15pp; Japanese.
XX CC A method has been developed for the detection of resistance to
CC Nilaparvata lugens Stal. rice. The method comprises: (1) amplification of
CC a DNA fragment by PCR using a PCR marker and detection of the resistance,
CC in which a DNA fragment being specifically amplified in a species having
CC a gene (bph-2) resistant to Nilaparvata lugens Stal. using a genome DNA
CC of rice as a template and 1.3 kbp in total with a base sequence shown by
CC sequence 1 (AAZ08335), comprising 300 bases at 5'-terminal and sequence 2
CC (AAZ08336) comprising 290 bases at 3'-terminal, respectively; and (2) a
CC PCR marker comprising a sense primer of base numbers shown in sequence 3
CC (AAZ08337) and an antisense primer of base numbers shown in sequence 5
CC (AAZ08341). The present invention also describes a primer for PCR using
CC rice genome of sequences 9, 10 or 11 (AAZ08343 to AAZ08345), or a couple
CC of sense primer of sequences 3 or 7 (AAZ08341), respectively, for
CC detection of the resistance. The method is used for the simple detection
CC of resistance to Nilaparvata lugens Stal
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10

RESULT 355
AAZ14836/C
ID AAZ14836 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC AAZ14836;
XX DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Triple helix forming nucleotides 1410-1419 of 23S rRNA gene.
XX KW Triple helix forming region; Triplex formation; DNA detection;
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10

RESULT 356
AAZ79370
ID AAZ79370 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC AAZ79370;
XX DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1798.
XX KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
XX APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
XX immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
XX cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9965924-A2.
XX PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833p.

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identification; bacteria; oncogene; virus; ds.

Escherichia coli.

US5861244-A.

19-JAN-1999.

22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.

29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.

(PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.

Hepburn AG, Wang C;

WPI; 1999-130384/11.

Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify bacteria.

Disclosure; Col 21-22; 168pp; English.

The present sequence represents a potential triple-helix forming region. It can be used to demonstrate the assay of the invention. The assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test sequences, e.g. containing the present sequence, to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor DNA, attached to a solid support, and a reporter DNA, where either a part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus

Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTC 18

Db 10 TCCCCCTTC 1

RESULT 356

AAZ79370

ID AAZ79370 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AC AAZ79370;

XX DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1798.

XX KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;

XX APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;

XX immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;

XX cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9965924-A2.

XX PD 23-DEC-1999.

XX PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.

XX PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833p.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089911P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089922P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089933P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089944P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.  
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.  
XX  
PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.  
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
XX  
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-106077/09.  
XX  
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting  
PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.  
PT  
XX  
PS Claim 1; Page 116; 130pp; English.  
XX  
XX Sequences AAZ77573-279709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene  
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding  
CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or  
CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared  
CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs  
CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be  
CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while  
CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell  
CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the  
CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour  
CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility  
CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone  
CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse  
CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for  
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid  
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.  
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly  
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen  
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in  
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the  
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal  
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially  
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify  
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes  
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a  
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing  
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and  
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen  
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the  
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,  
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for

CC recruitment of immune effector cells  
XX  
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19  
Db 1 CCCCCCTTCC 10  
RESULT 357  
AAZ77671/c  
ID AAZ77671 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ77671;  
XX  
DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)  
XX Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:99.  
XX  
DE  
XX  
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;  
KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;  
KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;  
KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
PN WO9965924-A2.  
XX  
XX 23-DEC-1999.  
XX  
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.  
XX  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089911P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089922P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089933P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089944P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089972P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090003P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.  
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.  
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.  
XX  
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.  
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
XX  
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-106077/09.  
DR

```

XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting
PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.
PT
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 66; 130pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAZ77573-279709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding
CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared
CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs
CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be
CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while
CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell
CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the
CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour
CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility
CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone
CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse
CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for
XX recruitment of immune effector cells
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCTCC 1
RESULT 358
AAZ78767/c
ID AAZ78767 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AAZ78767;
AC
XX
XX 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1195.
DE
XX
XX SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO965924-A2.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX

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PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089891P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089922P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089934P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX WPI; 2000-106077/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting
PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 99; 130pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAZ77573-279709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding
CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared
CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs
CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be
CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while
CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell
CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the
CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour
CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility
CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone
CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse
CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC

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CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for  
 CC recruitment of immune effector cells  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 10 CGCCCCCTCC 19  
 Db 10 CTCCTCTCC 1  
 RESULT 359  
 AAZ78447  
 ID AAZ78447 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ78447;  
 XX  
 DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:875.  
 XX  
 KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;  
 KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;  
 KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;  
 KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9965924-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 23-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.  
 PF  
 XX  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008991P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008992P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008993P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008994P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008997P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008999P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-009000P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-009003P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.  
 PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.  
 XX  
 XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.  
 PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
 XX  
 XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
 PI  
 XX

DR WPI; 2000-106077/09.  
 XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting  
 PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.  
 PS Claim 1; Page 90; 130pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences AAZ77573-279709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene  
 CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding  
 CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or  
 CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared  
 CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs  
 CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be  
 CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while  
 CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell  
 CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the  
 CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour  
 CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility  
 CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone  
 CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse  
 CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for  
 CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid  
 CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.  
 CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly  
 CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen  
 CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in  
 CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the  
 CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal  
 CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially  
 CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify  
 CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes  
 CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a  
 CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing  
 CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and  
 CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen  
 CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the  
 CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,  
 CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for  
 CC recruitment of immune effector cells  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14  
 Db 1 CTCACCGCCC 10  
 RESULT 360  
 AAZ80881/c  
 ID AAZ80881 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ80881;  
 XX  
 DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #115.  
 XX  
 KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;  
 KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;  
 KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9965928-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 23-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.  
 PF  
 XX

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PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
XX non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
XX treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 61; 219pp; English.
XX
XX AZ80767 to AA283941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
XX that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AA283942
XX to AA286677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
XX preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
XX transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
XX treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
XX by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
XX Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
XX useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
XX the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
XX e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
XX particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
XX vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
XX antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
XX agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
XX and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
XX cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
XX immunotherapy
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db |||||
10 CCACCTTCACC 1
XX
RESULT 361
AAZ81060
ID AAZ81060 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ81060;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #294.
XX
DE Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
XX non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
XX antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; sg.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9965928-A2.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX

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PF 18-JUN-1999; 99MO-US013647.
XX
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
XX PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
XX non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
XX treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 66; 219pp; English.
XX
XX AZ80767 to AA283941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
XX that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AA283942
XX to AA286677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
XX preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
XX transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
XX treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
XX by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
XX Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
XX useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
XX the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
XX e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
XX particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
XX vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
XX antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
XX agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
XX and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
XX cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
XX immunotherapy
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db |||||
1 TCCAAGCAT 10
XX
XX
XX RESULT 362
XX AAZ81208/c
XX ID AAZ81208 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AAZ81208;
XX
XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #442.
XX
DE Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
XX non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
XX antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; sg.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9965928-A2.
XX
XX

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PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
XX (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
XX non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
XX treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 70; 219pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
XX that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
XX to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
XX preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
XX transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
XX treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
XX by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
XX Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
XX useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
XX the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
XX e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
XX particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
XX vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
XX vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
XX antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
XX agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
XX and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
XX cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
XX immunotherapy
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 16 TTCTTAAGCA 25
XX 10 TTCTCAGCA 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 363
XX AAZ85279
XX ID AAZ85279 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ85279;
XX
XX XX
XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4513.
XX
XX Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
XX non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
XX antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
XX (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
XX non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
XX treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 180; 219pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
XX that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
XX to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
XX preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
XX transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
XX treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
XX by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
XX Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
XX useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
XX the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
XX e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
XX particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
XX vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
XX vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
XX antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
XX agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
XX and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
XX cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
XX immunotherapy
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
XX 1 CCCATCGCCC 10
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 364
XX AAZ86317
XX ID AAZ86317 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ86317;
XX
XX XX
XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #5551.
XX
XX Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
XX non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
XX antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9965928-A2.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
XX (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
XX non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
XX treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 205; 219pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
XX that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
XX to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
XX preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
XX transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
XX treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
XX by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
XX Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
XX useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
XX the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
XX e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
XX particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
XX vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
XX antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
XX agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
XX and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
XX cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
XX immunotherapy
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
XX |||||
XX Db 1 CTCACGCCCC 10
XX
XX RESULT 365
XX AAZ85435/c
XX ID AAZ85435 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ85435;
XX
XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4669.
XX
XX Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
XX non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
XX

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KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9965928-A2.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
XX (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
XX non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
XX treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 184; 219pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
XX that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
XX to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
XX preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
XX tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
XX transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
XX treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
XX by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
XX Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
XX useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
XX the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
XX e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
XX particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
XX vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
XX antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
XX agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
XX and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
XX cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
XX immunotherapy
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
XX |||||
XX Db 10 ACCTCATTGC 1
XX
XX RESULT 366
XX AAZ81383/c
XX ID AAZ81383 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ81383;
XX
XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #617.
XX

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KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;  
 KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;  
 XX antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO9965928-A2.  
 PN 23-DEC-1999.  
 XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.  
 XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
 XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.  
 PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
 XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
 PI WPI; 2000-106079/09.  
 DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and  
 PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and  
 PT treatment of cancer.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 74; 219pp; English.  
 XX AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts  
 CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942  
 CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are  
 CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These  
 CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and  
 CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is  
 CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.  
 CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially  
 CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from  
 CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of  
 CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),  
 CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based  
 CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
 CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific  
 CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic  
 CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand  
 CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector  
 CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive  
 CC immunotherapy  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13  
 |||||  
 Db 10 CCTCGTCGCC 1  
 RESULT 367  
 AAZ84149/C  
 ID AAZ84149 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AAZ84149;  
 AC  
 XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX

DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #3383.  
 XX Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;  
 KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;  
 KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO9965928-A2.  
 PN 23-DEC-1999.  
 XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.  
 XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
 XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.  
 PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
 XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
 PI WPI; 2000-106079/09.  
 DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and  
 PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and  
 PT treatment of cancer.  
 XX Claim 1; Page 149; 219pp; English.  
 XX AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts  
 CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942  
 CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are  
 CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These  
 CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and  
 CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is  
 CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.  
 CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially  
 CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from  
 CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of  
 CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),  
 CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based  
 CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
 CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific  
 CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic  
 CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand  
 CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector  
 CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive  
 CC immunotherapy  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19  
 |||||  
 Db 10 CTCCTCTTCC 1  
 RESULT 368  
 AAA56488  
 ID AAA56488 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA56488;  
 XX



DT 07-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
DE Human macrophage gene Tag oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:382.  
XX  
KW Human; monocyte; macrophage; GM-macrophage; M-macrophage; tag;  
KW granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; characterisation;  
KW GM-CSF; identification; diagnosis; gene specificity; oncogenesis;  
KW disease onset mechanism; genetic disease; drug development; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200024892-A1.  
XX  
XX 04-MAY-2000.  
XX  
XX 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005982.  
XX  
XX 28-OCT-1998; 98JP-00307532.  
XX  
XX (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.  
XX  
XX Hashimoto S, Matsushima K, Suzuki T;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-350734/30.  
XX  
XX Genes most frequently expressed in human monocytes and GM-macrophages and  
XX M-macrophages studied and with cDNAs characterized, for study of gene  
XX specificity, disease onset mechanism, drug development and diagnosis.  
XX  
XX Claim 31; Page 115; 138pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes 100 human genes, which are expressed most  
XX frequently in human monocytes. The cDNA of each gene has a sequence fully  
XX defined in the specification, and lacking the CATG sequence located  
XX adjacent to polyA region. Also described are: (1) an antibody  
XX specifically for the protein encoded by any of the genes; (2)  
XX oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA sequences; (3) 380 human genes  
XX from human monocytes by granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor,  
XX the cDNA of each gene has a fully defined sequence, given in the  
XX specification, lacking the base sequence CATG located most closely to the  
XX poly A region; (4) an antibody specifically for the protein encoded by  
XX any of the genes of (3); and (5) oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA  
XX sequences of (3). The genes and cDNAs, are used for the study of gene  
XX specificity and disease onset mechanism e.g. oncogenesis, genetic  
XX diseases, drug development and diagnosis. AAA56107 to AAA56586 represent  
XX specifically claimed oligonucleotide tag sequences for human genes  
XX expressed in monocytes and macrophages  
XX  
XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14  
XX ||||| |||||  
XX 1 CTCACCGCCC 10  
XX  
XX RESULT 369  
XX AAA56547/c  
XX ID AAA56547 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAA56547;  
XX  
XX 07-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human macrophage gene Tag oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:441.  
XX  
XX Human; monocyte; macrophage; GM-macrophage; M-macrophage; tag;  
XX granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; characterisation;  
XX GM-CSF; identification; diagnosis; gene specificity; oncogenesis;  
XX

KW disease onset mechanism; genetic disease; drug development; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200024892-A1.  
XX  
XX 04-MAY-2000.  
XX  
XX 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005982.  
XX  
XX 28-OCT-1998; 98JP-00307532.  
XX  
XX (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.  
XX  
XX Hashimoto S, Matsushima K, Suzuki T;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-350734/30.  
XX  
XX Genes most frequently expressed in human monocytes and GM-macrophages and  
XX M-macrophages studied and with cDNAs characterized, for study of gene  
XX specificity, disease onset mechanism, drug development and diagnosis.  
XX  
XX Claim 43; Page 127; 138pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes 100 human genes, which are expressed most  
XX frequently in human monocytes. The cDNA of each gene has a sequence fully  
XX defined in the specification, and lacking the CATG sequence located  
XX adjacent to polyA region. Also described are: (1) an antibody  
XX specifically for the protein encoded by any of the genes; (2)  
XX oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA sequences; (3) 380 human genes  
XX which are expressed most frequently in human macrophages, differentiated  
XX from human monocytes by granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor,  
XX the cDNA of each gene has a fully defined sequence, given in the  
XX specification, lacking the base sequence CATG located most closely to the  
XX poly A region; (4) an antibody specifically for the protein encoded by  
XX any of the genes of (3); and (5) oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA  
XX sequences of (3). The genes and cDNAs, are used for the study of gene  
XX specificity and disease onset mechanism e.g. oncogenesis, genetic  
XX diseases, drug development and diagnosis. AAA56107 to AAA56586 represent  
XX specifically claimed oligonucleotide tag sequences for human genes  
XX expressed in monocytes and macrophages  
XX  
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20  
XX ||||| |||||  
XX 10 GCCCCTTCCT 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 370  
XX AAA56421  
XX ID AAA56421 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX  
XX AC AAA56421;  
XX  
XX 07-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human macrophage gene Tag oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:315.  
XX  
XX Human; monocyte; macrophage; GM-macrophage; M-macrophage; tag;  
XX granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; characterisation;  
XX GM-CSF; identification; diagnosis; gene specificity; oncogenesis;  
XX disease onset mechanism; genetic disease; drug development; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200024892-A1.  
XX  
XX 04-MAY-2000.

```

XX 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-IP005982.
PF
XX 28-OCT-1998; 98JP-00307532.
XX
XX (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
XX Hashimoto S, Matsushima K, Suzuki T;
PI WPI; 2000-350734/30.
XX
XX Genes most frequently expressed in human monocytes and GM-macrophages and
PT M-macrophages studied and with cDNAs characterized, for study of gene
PT specificity, disease onset mechanism, drug development and diagnosis.
XX
XX Claim 19; Page 102; 138pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes 100 human genes, which are expressed most
CC frequently in human monocytes. The cDNA of each gene has a sequence fully
CC defined in the specification, and lacking the CATG sequence located
CC adjacent to polyA region. Also described are: (1) an antibody
CC specifically for the protein encoded by any of the genes; (2)
CC oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA sequences; (3) 380 human genes
CC which are expressed most frequently in human macrophages, differentiated
CC from human monocytes by granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor,
CC the cDNA of each gene has a fully defined sequence, given in the
CC specification, lacking the base sequence CATG located most closely to the
CC poly A region; (4) an antibody specifically for the protein encoded by
CC any of the genes of (3); and (5) oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA
CC sequences of (3). The genes and cDNAs, are used for the study of gene
CC specificity and disease onset mechanism e.g. oncogenesis, genetic
CC diseases, drug development and diagnosis. AAA56107 to AAA56586 represent
CC specifically claimed oligonucleotide tag sequences for human genes
CC expressed in monocytes and macrophages
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CTCACGCCCC 10
RESULT 371
AAZ79834/c
AAZ79834 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AAZ79834;
AC
XX
XX 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human lung tumour downregulated gene SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:125.
DE
XX
XX SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; diagnosis;
KW differential gene expression; characterisation; targeted expression;
KW tumour; cancer; immunotherapy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9966303-A2.
PN
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
PD
XX
XX 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013820.
PF
XX
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR

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PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090003P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-011715P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-106132/09.
DR
XX New polynucleotide useful in cancer immunotherapy.
PT
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 59; 97pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAZ79710-279916 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts which are
CC differentially expressed in a variety of normal or malignant cell types.
CC Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs (expressed
CC sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in that particular cell type, while other
CC transcripts correspond to novel genes. The invention also provides a
CC nucleotide comprising a promoter sequence derived from one of the
CC differentially expressed genes, which may optionally be operably linked
CC to a foreign nucleotide sequence, and gene delivery vehicles and host
CC cells comprising the polynucleotides of the invention. A nucleotide
CC comprising sequences AAZ79710-279916 may be used in diagnostic procedures
CC to characterise a cell of a specific tissue type and to determine whether
CC it is normal or malignant. They may be used to screen for agents that
CC modulate expression of differentially expressed genes compound. The
CC promoter/foreign gene construct of the invention may be used for
CC targeted expression of the foreign gene in a particular cell type. For
CC example, a promoter derived from a gene preferentially expressed in
CC dendritic cells (antigen-presenting cells, or APCs), may be operably
CC linked to a sequence encoding an immunostimulatory molecule and a
CC sequence encoding an antigen. Such a construct could be transduced into
CC APCs and would be useful for inducing an immune response by educating
CC immune effector cells in vivo, or in cancer immunotherapy
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 GCCCCTTCCT 1
RESULT 372

```

AAZ79810/c  
 ID AAZ79810 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ79810;  
 XX  
 DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human prostate preferentially expressed gene SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:101.  
 XX  
 KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; diagnosis;  
 KW differential gene expression; characterisation; targeted expression;  
 KW tumour; cancer; immunotherapy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9966303-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 23-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013820.  
 XX  
 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089891P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089922P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089933P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089944P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089977P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090049P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.  
 XX  
 (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.L.  
 PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
 XX  
 PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-106132/09.  
 XX  
 PT New polynucleotide useful in cancer immunotherapy.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 57; 97pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Sequences AAZ79710-279916 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene  
 CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts which are  
 CC differentially expressed in a variety of normal or malignant cell types.  
 CC Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs (expressed  
 CC sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be preferentially or  
 CC differentially expressed in that particular cell type, while other  
 CC transcripts correspond to novel genes. The invention also provides a  
 CC nucleotide comprising a promoter sequence derived from one of the  
 CC differentially expressed genes, which may optionally be operably linked  
 CC to a foreign nucleotide sequence, and gene delivery vehicles and host

CC cells comprising the polynucleotides of the invention. A nucleotide  
 CC comprising sequences AAZ79710-279916 may be used in diagnostic procedures  
 CC to characterise a cell of a specific tissue type and to determine whether  
 CC it is normal or malignant. They may be used to screen for agents that  
 CC modulate expression of differentially expressed genes compound. The  
 CC promoter/foreign gene construct of the invention may be used for  
 CC targeted expression of the foreign gene in a particular cell type. For  
 CC example, a promoter derived from a gene preferentially expressed in  
 CC dendritic cells (antigen-presenting cells, or APCs), may be operably  
 CC linked to a sequence encoding an immunostimulatory molecule and a  
 CC sequence encoding an antigen. Such a construct could be transduced into  
 CC APCs and would be useful for inducing an immune response by educating  
 CC immune effector cells in vivo, or in cancer immunotherapy  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGGC 13  
 |||||  
 Db 10 CCTCATCACC 1

## RESULT 373

AAZ79835

ID AAZ79835 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAZ79835;

XX AAZ79835;

DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)

DE Human lung tumour downregulated gene SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:126.

XX SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; diagnosis;

KW differential gene expression; characterisation; targeted expression;

KW tumour; cancer; immunotherapy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9966303-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

XX 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013820.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008991P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089922P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089933P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089944P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089977P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.



```

CC  cancer specific gene expression, standardise expression and restore the
CC  function of a diseased cell or tissue. The present sequence is one of the
CC  transcriptomes described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
    |||||
DB  10 CCCCATCCTA 1

RESULT 376
AAH64035
ID  AAH64035 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  AAH64035;
XX
DT  20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human ubiquitously expressed transcriptome sequence SEQ ID NO: 875.
XX
KW  Human; transcriptome; gene expression pattern; cancer; drug screening;
KW  cancer diagnosis; cell specific gene expression; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200138577-A2.
XX
PD  31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF  21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX
PR  24-NOV-1999; 99US-00448480.
XX
PA  (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI  Velculescu VE, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
PS  WPI; 2001-367706/38.
XX
CC  The present invention describes a method of identifying the type of cell
CC  in a sample, involving determining which of the sequences AAH63161-
CC  AAH64724 is expressed by the cell. The transcriptomes described in the
CC  invention are cell-type specific, cancer specific or ubiquitously
CC  expressed in humans. They can also be used to screen for drugs, reduce
CC  cancer specific gene expression, standardise expression and restore the
CC  function of a diseased cell or tissue. The present sequence is one of the
CC  transcriptomes described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
    |||||
DB  1 GCCCCTGCCT 10

RESULT 377
AAH64034
ID  AAH64034 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  AAH64034;
XX
DT  20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human ubiquitously expressed transcriptome sequence SEQ ID NO: 1105.
XX
KW  Human; transcriptome; gene expression pattern; cancer; drug screening;
KW  cancer diagnosis; cell specific gene expression; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200138577-A2.
XX
PD  31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF  21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX

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XX  AAH64034;
XX  20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX  Human ubiquitously expressed transcriptome sequence SEQ ID NO: 874.
XX  Human; transcriptome; gene expression pattern; cancer; drug screening;
XX  cancer diagnosis; cell specific gene expression; ss.
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX  WO200138577-A2.
XX  31-MAY-2001.
XX  21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX  24-NOV-1999; 99US-00448480.
XX  (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX  Velculescu VE, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX  WPI; 2001-367706/38.
XX  New isolated polynucleotides, useful for identifying specific cell type,
XX  such as cancer cell, comprises transcriptomes expressed in particular
XX  cell types.
XX  Claim 13; Page 59; 94pp; English.
XX  The present invention describes a method of identifying the type of cell
XX  in a sample, involving determining which of the sequences AAH63161-
XX  AAH64724 is expressed by the cell. The transcriptomes described in the
XX  invention are cell-type specific, cancer specific or ubiquitously
XX  expressed in humans. They can also be used to screen for drugs, reduce
XX  cancer specific gene expression, standardise expression and restore the
XX  function of a diseased cell or tissue. The present sequence is one of the
XX  transcriptomes described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
    |||||
DB  1 GCCCCTGCCT 10

RESULT 378
AAH64265/c
ID  AAH64265 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  AAH64265;
XX
DT  20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human ubiquitously expressed transcriptome sequence SEQ ID NO: 1105.
XX
KW  Human; transcriptome; gene expression pattern; cancer; drug screening;
KW  cancer diagnosis; cell specific gene expression; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200138577-A2.
XX
PD  31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF  21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX

```

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PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-00448480.
XX
XX
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Velculescu VE, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-367706/38.
XX
XX New isolated polynucleotides, useful for identifying specific cell type,
XX such as cancer cell, comprises transcriptomes expressed in particular
XX cell types.
XX
XX Claim 13; Page 64; 94pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of identifying the type of cell
XX in a sample, involving determining which of the sequences AAH63161-
XX AAH64724 is expressed by the cell. The transcriptomes described in the
XX invention are cell-type specific, cancer specific or ubiquitously
XX expressed in humans. They can also be used to screen for drugs, reduce
XX cancer specific gene expression, standardise expression and restore the
XX function of a diseased cell or tissue. The present sequence is one of the
XX transcriptomes described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
XX DB 10 CCTCATCACC 1
XX
XX RESULT 379
XX AAH20532/c
XX ID AAH20532 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH20532;
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MTR1 exon9/intron9 junction.
XX
XX MTR1; TRP-related protein; Ca2+ regulation; calcium regulation; tumor;
XX transient receptor potential family; BWS; Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome;
XX 11p15.5 abnormality; chromosome 11; anticancer; developmental activity;
XX intracellular calcium ion regulation; hormone; growth factor; apoptosis;
XX cell growth; cell death; cell differentiation; urogenital disease;
XX polycystic kidney disease; calcium influx; Wilms tumor; rhabdoid tumor;
XX rhabdomyosarcoma; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX exon 1..5 /*tag= a
XX /number= 9
XX
XX intron 6..10 /*tag= b
XX /number= 9
XX
XX WO200132693-A2.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000WO-DE003876.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999; 99DE-01053167.
XX
XX (UYGU-) UNIV GUTENBERG JOHANNES.
XX
XX Prawitt D, Pelletier J, Zabel B;

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XX WPI; 2001-316417/33.
XX
XX DNA encoding MTR1 protein, useful e.g. for treating Beckwith-Wiedemann
XX syndrome and tumors, also related proteins and antibodies.
XX
XX Example 2; Fig 2; 46pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel DNA sequence (I) encoding the MTR1
XX protein that: (i) has at least one biological activity of a TRP
XX (transient receptor potential) family protein; (ii) is connected with
XX etiology of BWS (Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome) and/or (iii) is connected
XX with tumors involving 11p15.5 abnormalities. The products of the
XX invention have anticancer and developmental activity. MTR1 is involved in
XX regulation of intracellular calcium ion levels, which are essential for
XX cellular responses to hormones and/or growth factors; also in apoptosis
XX and cell growth, death and differentiation, and in urogenital diseases,
XX including polycystic kidney disease. (I) and related ribozymes, antisense
XX RNA, proteins and antibodies (Ab) are used to treat or prevent diseases
XX associated with altered expression of the MTR1 gene or activity of its
XX protein, or with calcium influx into cells, e.g. BWS, Wilms tumor,
XX rhabdoid tumors and rhabdomyosarcoma. Probes from (I), or Ab, are also
XX used for diagnosis of such diseases. (I) can also be used for recombinant
XX production of MTR1 proteins (II) (used for analysis, characterization and
XX therapy), as tissue or chromosomal markers, for identifying genetic
XX diseases and related sequences, as primers for genetic fingerprinting, as
XX source of oligonucleotides for biochips, and to raise anti-protein or
XX anti-DNA antibodies. (II) are used to raise Ab, as reagents in
XX competitive assays for (II), as tissue markers; for identifying
XX interacting proteins and in screening for (ant)agonists. This sequence
XX represents human MTR1 gene exon 9/intron 9 junction region described in
XX the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5 CTCATCGGCC 14
XX DB 10 CTCACCGCCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 380
XX AAH32698/c
XX ID AAH32698 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH32698;
XX
XX 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA tag SEQ:71.
XX
XX Human; LPS; lipopolysaccharide; monocyte expression gene; tag; EST;
XX expressed sequence tag; diagnosis; human disease; treatment; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2001069993-A.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000JP-00131079.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00195103.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2001-304369/32.
XX
XX LPS activated human monocyte expression gene group.
XX

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PS Claim 10; Page 20; 52pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes an lipopolysaccharide (LPS) activated

CC human monocyte expression gene group consisting of the high-ranking 50

CC genes of the highest expression among the genes expressed by human

CC monocyte stimulated by LPS in which the cDNA of each gene has the base

CC sequence of (AAH32628 to AAH32677) continuous to the base sequence 5'-

CC CATG-3', nearest to the polyA region. The gene group is useful for the

CC development of new means for the diagnosis and the treatment of various

CC human diseases in which human monocyte plays an important role. AAH32628

CC to AAH32943 represent specifically claimed LPS activated human monocyte

CC expression gene cDNA tags from the present invention. AAH32944 represents

CC an LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA sequence encoding

CC AAB98009, which are given in the exemplification of the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCTTCC 19

Db 10 CTCCTTCC 1

RESULT 381

AAAF70452/c

ID AAF70452 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX

AC AAF70452;

XX

DT 20-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human DRD2 polymorphism detection oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:195.

XX

KW Human; dopamine receptor D2; DRD2; polymorphism; allele specific;

KW drug target isogene; detection; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KW genotype; schizophrenia; Parkinson's disease; myoclonus dystonia; MD;

KW probe; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200105832-A1.

XX

PD 25-JAN-2001.

XX

PF 19-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019644.

XX

PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144493P.

XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX

PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-091967/10.

XX

PT Polynucleotides comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human

PT dopamine receptor D2, useful for detecting mutations associated with,

PT e.g. schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus dystonia.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 25; 135pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes polynucleotides comprising single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the human dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2).

CC The polynucleotides may be used in assays to detect and characterise

CC polymorphisms in DRD2 that affect its expression and activity and are

CC involved in disorders such as schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus

CC dystonia (MD). This information would be useful for studying the

CC biological function of DRD2 as well as in identifying drugs targeting

CC this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal

CC expression or function. Polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene affect the

CC expression of active and functional polypeptides. Therefore it is

CC advantageous to detect polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene and how those

CC polymorphisms are combined in different copies of the gene. AAF70261 to

CC AAF70308 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide probes, and

CC AAF70309 to AAF70404 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide

CC primers which are used in the detection of DRD2 polymorphisms. AAF70405

CC to AAF70452 represent oligonucleotide primers for the detection of human

CC DRD2 polymorphisms which are given in the exemplification of the present

CC invention. AAF70453 to AAF70538 represent PCR primers for the human DRD2

CC gene which are used in examples from the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26

Db 10 TCCTAAGCAT 1

RESULT 382

ABA83151/c

ID ABA83151 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.

XX

AC ABA83151;

XX

DT 08-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Glutathione peroxidase 3 ovarian tumour marker gene SAGE tag, #111.

XX

KW Ovarian tumour marker gene; human; overexpression; upregulation;

KW epithelial tumour; cancer; diagnosis; prognosis; disease monitoring;

KW identification; serous cystadenoma; borderline serous tumour;

KW serous cystadenocarcinoma; mucinous cystadenocarcinoma;

KW mucinous cystadenoma; borderline mucinous tumour; endometrioid carcinoma;

KW undifferentiated carcinoma; clear cell adenocarcinoma; cystadenofibroma;

KW adenofibroma; Brenner tumour; serial analysis of gene expression;

KW immune response pathway; cell proliferation regulation; protein folding;

KW membrane localised; secreted; therapeutic target; cytostatic;

KW gene therapy; vaccine; SAGE tag; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200175177-A2.

XX

PD 11-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010947.

XX

PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194336P.

XX

PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX

PI Morin PJ, Sherman-Baust CA, Pizer ES, Hough CD;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-626450/72.

XX

PT Detecting and identifying ovarian tumor, identifying increased risk for

PT developing ovarian cancer, and determining effectiveness of ovarian

PT cancer treatment, by measuring expression level of ovarian tumor marker

PT gene.

XX

PS Claim 26; Page 41; 140pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to methods for diagnosing and prognosing ovarian

CC tumours in an individual via the detection and measurement of the

CC expression of ovarian tumour marker genes (ABA83081-ABA83122, ABA83180,

CC ABA83182 and ABA83184) or segments thereof (ABA83123-ABA83169, ABA83179,

CC ABA83181 and ABA83183). The methods of the invention are useful for

CC detecting an ovarian tumour in a patient, for identifying an individual

CC at increased risk for developing ovarian cancer, in prognostic tests for

CC assessing the relative severity of ovarian cancer, in tests for

CC monitoring a patient in remission from ovarian cancer and in tests for  
 CC monitoring disease status in a patient being treated for ovarian cancer.  
 CC The methods can additionally be used to identify a particular tumour as  
 CC being an ovarian tumour (i.e., an epithelial ovarian tumour selected from  
 CC serous cystadenoma, borderline serous tumour, serous cystadenocarcinoma,  
 CC mucinous cystadenoma, borderline mucinous tumour, mucinous  
 CC cystadenocarcinoma, endometrioid carcinoma, undifferentiated carcinoma,  
 CC clear cell adenocarcinoma, cystadenofibroma, adenofibroma and Brenner  
 CC tumour. The ovarian tumour marker genes of the invention were identified  
 CC using SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) and were found to be  
 CC overexpressed in a broad variety of ovarian epithelial tumour cells  
 CC relative to normal ovarian epithelial cells. The marker genes are  
 CC implicated in immune response pathways, in the regulation of cell  
 CC proliferation and in protein folding, and many of these are membrane-  
 CC localised or secreted. In addition to their use as diagnostic and  
 CC prognostic markers, the ovarian tumour marker genes or their encoded  
 CC proteins may be used as therapeutic targets for the treatment and  
 CC prevention of ovarian cancer. Sequences ABA83123-ABA83169, ABA83179,  
 CC ABA83181 and ABA83183 represent SAGE tags derived from the ovarian tumour  
 CC marker genes of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTCTCT 20  
 |||||  
 Db 10 GCCCCTCTCT 1

RESULT 383  
 AAF33574

ID AAF33574 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

AC AAF33574;

DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:313.

XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.

XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

OS WO200077214-A2.

PN 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.

XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.

XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;

XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.

XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.

XX Claim 1; Page 386; 419pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also

CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTCTCT 20  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GACCCTCTCT 10

RESULT 384

AAF33874/C

ID AAF33874 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAF33874;

XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:613.

XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.

XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX WO200077214-A2.

XX 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.

XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.

XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;

XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.

XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.

XX Claim 1; Page 397; 419pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a



CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13  
 |||||  
 Db 10 CCTCATCACC 1

RESULT 385

AAF35101  
 ID AAF35101 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 AC AAF35101;  
 XX  
 XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1840.

XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX WO200077214-A2.

XX 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.

XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.

XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;

XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.

XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.

PS Example; Page 65; 419pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GACCCCTTCCT 10

RESULT 386

AAF35078

ID AAF35078 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAF35078;

XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1817.

XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.

XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX WO200077214-A2.

XX 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.

XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.

XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;

XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.

XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of

PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX Example; Page 64; 419pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate phases which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 1 CCCTCCCTAA 10  
 ||||| |||||  
 RESULT 387  
 AAF36294  
 ID AAF36294 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AAF36294;  
 AC AAF36294;  
 DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3033.  
 DE Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 XX WO200077214-A2.  
 PN WO200077214-A2.  
 XX 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 PF 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 PA Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 PI

DR WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX Example; Page 108; 419pp; English.  
 PS The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate phases which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 8 ATCGCCCTT 17  
 Db 1 ATCGCCCTT 10  
 ||||| |||||  
 RESULT 388  
 AAF33575  
 ID AAF33575 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AAF33575;  
 AC AAF33575;  
 DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:314.  
 DE Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 XX WO200077214-A2.  
 PN WO200077214-A2.  
 XX 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 PF 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 PA

XX PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 XX  
 XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Page 386; 419pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 1 GACCCCTTCCT 10  
 RESULT 389  
 AAF33573  
 ID AAF33573 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 AC AAF33573;  
 XX  
 XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:312.  
 DE  
 XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 XX  
 XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 OS  
 XX WO200077214-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 21-DEC-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 PF  
 XX

PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 XX  
 XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 DR  
 XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Page 386; 419pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 1 GACCCCTTCCT 10  
 RESULT 390  
 AAF34565/c  
 ID AAF34565 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAF34565;  
 AC  
 XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1304.  
 DE  
 XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 KW  
 XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 OS  
 XX WO200077214-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 21-DEC-2000.  
 PD

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XX PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
XX PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
XX PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX PS Example; Page 46; 419pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
XX CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
XX CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
XX CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
XX CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
XX CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
XX CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
XX CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
XX CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
XX CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
XX CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
XX CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
XX CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
XX CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
XX CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
XX CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
XX CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
XX CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
XX CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
XX CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
XX CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
XX CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
XX CC methods may be used to identify candidate phases which affect the cell
XX CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF4064
XX CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
XX CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCACC 1
RESULT 391
AAF36826/c
ID AAF36826 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC AAF36826;
XX DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3565.
XX KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
XX KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
XX KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
XX KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

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PN WO200077214-A2.
XX PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
XX PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
XX PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX PS Example; Page 127; 419pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
XX CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
XX CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
XX CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
XX CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
XX CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
XX CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
XX CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
XX CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
XX CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
XX CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
XX CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
XX CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
XX CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
XX CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
XX CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
XX CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
XX CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
XX CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
XX CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
XX CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
XX CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
XX CC methods may be used to identify candidate phases which affect the cell
XX CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF4064
XX CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
XX CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCCTCTCTAA 22
Db 10 CGCTTCCTAA 1
RESULT 392
AAF41066
ID AAF41066 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC AAF41066;
XX DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7805.
XX KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
XX KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
XX KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
XX KW linker; PCR primer; ds.

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XX OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 XX PN WO200077214-A2.  
 XX PD 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 XX PF 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 XX PR (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 XX PA Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 XX PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 XX DR Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 XX PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 XX PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX PS Example; Page 278; 419pp; English.  
 XX XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 14 CCTTCCTAAG 23  
 |||||  
 DB 1 CCTTCCTATG 10  
 RESULT 393  
 AAD25240  
 ID AAD25240 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC AAD25240;  
 XX XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human CCR3 gene polymorphism detecting primer #6.  
 XX DE Human CCR3 gene polymorphism detecting primer #6.  
 XX XX Human; chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 3; CCR3 gene; haplotyping;

KW genotyping; type IV hypersensitivity reaction; HIV-1; gene therapy;  
 KW human immunodeficiency virus 1; polymorphism; primer; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200187908-A2.  
 XX PD 22-NOV-2001.  
 XX PF 18-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016278.  
 XX XX 18-MAY-2000; 2000US-0205191P.  
 XX PR (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX PA Choi JY, Kazemi A, Koshy B;  
 XX PI WPI; 2002-055681/07.  
 XX DR Isolated polymorphic variants of chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 3 (CCR3)  
 XX PT gene useful for studying function of CCR3, expressing the CCR3 protein  
 XX PT and to screen drugs to treat CCR3 activity-related diseases.  
 XX PS Claim 18; Page 13; 53pp; English.  
 XX XX The invention relates to genetic variants of human chemokine (C-C motif)  
 CC receptor 3 (CCR3) gene. The invention also relates to compositions and  
 CC methods for haplotyping and/or genotyping the CCR3 gene in an individual.  
 CC Polynucleotides of the invention are useful for studying the expression  
 CC and function of CCR3 and in expressing CCR3 proteins for use in screening  
 CC candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CCR3 activity. They are also  
 CC used in gene therapy. The polymorphism and haplotype data is useful for  
 CC validating whether CCR3 is a suitable target for drugs to treat type IV  
 CC hypersensitivity reactions and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1,  
 CC screening for such drugs and reducing bias cells in clinical trials of  
 CC such drugs. The genotyping method is useful for determining whether an  
 CC individual has one haplotype or haplotype pairs. The haplotyping method  
 CC is useful for improving the efficiency and outcome of several steps in  
 CC the discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated  
 CC with CCR3 activity such as type IV hypersensitivity reactions and HIV-1.  
 CC The present sequence is a primer used for detecting human CCR3 gene  
 CC polymorphisms  
 XX XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 |||||  
 DB 1 CCACGTCATC 10  
 RESULT 394  
 AAD25442/C  
 ID AAD25442 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC AAD25442;  
 XX XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human GNRH2 gene polymorphism detecting primer #13.  
 XX XX Human; gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2; GNRH2 gene; haplotyping;  
 KW genotyping; gene therapy; reproductive disorder; polymorphism; primer;  
 KW ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX XX WO200187910-A2.  
 XX PD 22-NOV-2001.



XX Armstrong B, Cappola G, Choi JY, Gilson CR, Kliem SE, Koshy B;  
 PI Parks KE;  
 XX WPI; 2002-315865/35.  
 XX New interleukin 12A (IL-12A) gene polymorphic variants, for studying the  
 PT expression and function of IL-12A and screening candidate drugs for  
 PT treating AIDS and cancer.  
 XX Claim 17; Page 13; 72pp; English.  
 XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of the human  
 CC interleukin 12A (IL-12A) protein. Specifically the invention relates to  
 CC the identification of polymorphisms within the human (IL-12A) gene  
 CC sequence. The polymorphisms identified in the human IL-12A gene sequence  
 CC are useful in studying the expression and function of IL-12A, and in  
 CC screening drugs for the treatment of disorders such as AIDS, malaria,  
 CC tuberculosis and cancer. The IL-12A polymorphisms may be used to  
 CC haplotype and genotype the IL-12A gene of an individual. The IL-12A DNA  
 CC sequences of the invention can be used to create transgenic animals for  
 CC studying expression of the IL-12A isogenes in vivo. The present DNA  
 CC sequence represents a human interleukin 12A (IL-12A) gene primer  
 CC extension oligonucleotide  
 XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
 ||||| ||||  
 Db 10 CCCCTTCCTA 1  
 RESULT 397  
 ABA98377/c  
 ID ABA98377 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX ABA98377;  
 AC ABA98377;  
 XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)  
 XX SCN2B gene polymorphisms oligonucleotide primer #3.  
 DE Human; sodium channel voltage gated type 2 beta polypeptide; SCN2B; ds;  
 XX gene therapy; neuroprotective; demyelinating disease.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200179547-A1.  
 PN 25-OCT-2001.  
 PD 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010743.  
 XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-0196597P.  
 PR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;  
 PI WPI; 2002-075072/10.  
 XX New polynucleotide containing polymorphisms in the human sodium channel  
 PT voltage gated type 2 beta polypeptide (SCN2B) gene, for developing drugs  
 PT for treating demyelinating diseases.  
 XX Claim 17; Page 13; 63pp; English.  
 PS This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide which is a  
 XX polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for sodium channel voltage  
 CC

CC gated type 2 beta polypeptide (SCN2B) gene. The methods have  
 CC applicability in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments  
 CC for demyelinating diseases. The protein is useful for studying the  
 CC expression and function of SCN2B and expressing SCN2B protein for use in  
 CC screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to SCN2B  
 CC activity. The polymorphism and haplotype data are useful for validating  
 CC whether SCN2B is a suitable target for drugs to treat demyelinating  
 CC diseases, screening for such drugs and reducing bias in clinical trials.  
 CC The haplotyping method is useful to validate SCN2B as a candidate target  
 CC for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated  
 CC with SCN2B activity. A recombinant non-human organism transformed or  
 CC transfected with the polypeptide is useful for studying expression of the  
 CC SCN2B isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs  
 CC against SCN2B protein and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents  
 CC and compounds for demyelinating diseases in a biological system. This  
 CC sequence is used during the detection of polymorphisms of the SCN2B gene  
 XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20  
 ||||| ||||  
 Db 10 GCCCCTTCCT 1  
 RESULT 398  
 AAD25215/c  
 ID AAD25215 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AAD25215;  
 AC AAD25215;  
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human homeo box D3 (HOXD3) gene polymorphism detecting primer #14.  
 DE Human; homeo box D3; HOXD3; polymorphism; developmental disorder;  
 KW haplotype; HT; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; tumour; therapy;  
 XX drug screening; cytostatic; primer; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200190127-A2.  
 PN 29-NOV-2001.  
 PD 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016982.  
 XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207076P.  
 PR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX Duda A, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Kumar AM;  
 PI WPI; 2002-075363/10.  
 XX New genetic variants of Homeo Box D3 for studying expression and function  
 PT of the protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g.  
 PT developmental disorders and tumors.  
 XX Claim 18; Page 13; 66pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to genetic variants of the homeo box D3 (HOXD3)  
 XX gene. HOXD3 gene includes 9 polymorphic sites PSI-PS9. Haplotypes (HTs)  
 CC or haplotype pairs (HP) for PSI-PS9 in the HOXD3 gene are useful for  
 CC improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the  
 CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with  
 CC HOXD3 activity, e.g., developmental disorders and tumors. HOXD3 isogene  
 CC is useful in studying the expression and function of HOXD3 and in  
 CC expressing HOXD3 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to  
 CC treat diseases related to HOXD3 activity and in studying the effect of

CC the variation on the biological activity of HOXD3 as well as on the  
 CC binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting HOXD3 for the treatment of  
 CC developmental disorders and tumours. An antibody against HOXD3 is useful  
 CC in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic  
 CC methods. A recombinant non-human organism is useful in studying  
 CC expression of the HOXD3 isogenes in vivo. Allele-specific  
 CC oligonucleotides (ASO) are useful as probes and primers and for assaying  
 CC a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is a primer  
 CC used for detecting human HOXD3 gene polymorphisms

XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14  
 Db 10 CTCAGCGCCC 1

RESULT 399  
 AAS97362  
 ID AAS97362 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAS97362;  
 XX  
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human CRYBB1 gene ASO primer extension PCR primer 3' end #21.  
 XX  
 KW Human; crystallin beta B1; CRYBB1; chromosome 22q12.1; ophthalmological;  
 KW cataract; allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; ss; haplotype;  
 KW genotyping; transgenic animal; PCR primer; primer extension.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XN WO200185998-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 15-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014715.  
 XX  
 PR 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-0202253P.  
 XX  
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Choi JY, Kazemi A, Kliehm SE, Koshy B, Rounds E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-062253/08.  
 XX  
 PT Novel polymorphic variants of crystallin, beta B1 useful in studying  
 PT expression and function of the protein, useful for screening candidate  
 PT drugs to treat diseases e.g. cataract.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 17; Page 13; 94pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence  
 CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for crystallin,  
 CC beta B1 (CRYBB1, located on chromosome 22q12.1) gene or their fragment,  
 CC where the polymorphic variant comprises a CRYBB1 isogene defined by a  
 CC haplotype from haplotypes 1-16 as given in the specification. Also  
 CC included are a transgenic non-human animal transformed or transfected  
 CC with the polymorphic variant, a computer system for storing and analysing  
 CC polymorphism data for CRYBB1 gene, a genome anthology for the CRYBB1 gene  
 CC which comprises the defined CRYBB1 isogenes, methods of determining an  
 CC individuals haplotype or genotype as well as methods of determining the  
 CC association of a particular haplotype with a disease or trait and a  
 CC composition comprising at least one genotyping oligonucleotide  
 CC (especially allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASO)) for detecting a  
 CC polymorphism in the CRYBB1. The isogenes or haplotypes are useful for  
 CC improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the  
 CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with

CC CRYBB1 activity, e.g. cataract. and can also be used by the  
 CC pharmaceutical research scientist to validate CRYBB1 as a candidate  
 CC target for, and in design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for,  
 CC treating a specific condition drugs or disease predicted to be associated  
 CC with CRYBB1 activity. The ASOs are useful as probes and primers, and for  
 CC assaying a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is the  
 CC allele specific 3' end of a PCR primer used in primer extension  
 CC experiment to detect polymorphisms in CRYBB1

XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATGCCCCCT 16  
 Db 1 CATGCCCCCT 10

RESULT 400  
 ABL36365/c  
 ID ABL36365 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL36365;  
 XX  
 DT 22-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human lysosomal acid phosphatase 2 primer-extension oligonucleotide 1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; lysosomal acid phosphatase 2; ACP2; gene; chromosome 11;  
 KW lysosome-specific enzyme; orthophosphoric monoester hydrolysis;  
 KW Hodgkin's disease; HD; acid phosphatase deficiency;  
 KW novel polymorphic site; ACP2 haplotype; ACP2 genotype; polymorphism;  
 KW transgenic animal; primer; probe; primer-extension oligonucleotide; SNP;  
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XN WO200194362-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 13-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018457.  
 XX  
 PR 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210047P.  
 XX  
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Kliehm SE, Messer C, Tanguay DA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-154563/20.  
 XX  
 PT Novel genetic variants of acid phosphatase 2, lysosomal polypeptide gene  
 PT useful in studying expression and function of the protein, and for  
 PT screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. Hodgkin's disease.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 19; Page 15; 109pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention comprises the human lysosomal acid phosphatase 2 (ACP2)  
 CC nucleic acid and protein sequences. Specifically, the invention relates  
 CC to the discovery of 22 novel polymorphic sites within the ACP2 gene. The  
 CC invention also comprises methods for haplotyping and genotyping the ACP2  
 CC gene in an individual. The ACP2 gene (located on chromosome 11) encodes a  
 CC lysosomal-specific enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of  
 CC orthophosphoric monoesters to alcohol and phosphate. The ACP2 gene and  
 CC protein are pharmacologically important in the treatment of Hodgkin's  
 CC disease (HD) and acid phosphatase deficiency. The novel ACP2 gene  
 CC polymorphisms of the invention are useful in haplotyping the ACP2 gene.  
 CC ACP2 haplotyping is useful in validating ACP2 as a target (and designing  
 CC drugs) for treating an ACP2-related disease or condition (e.g. Hodgkin's  
 CC disease and acid phosphatase deficiency). The ACP2 gene polymorphisms are  
 CC useful for ACP2 genotyping, which can also be used to develop diagnostic



CC tests and therapeutic treatments. The ACP2 protein and nucleic acids of  
 CC the invention are useful in the production of a transgenic animal which  
 CC expresses ACP2 protein. The ACP2 nucleic acids of the invention are  
 CC useful in the production of allele-specific oligonucleotides designed to  
 CC genotype each of the ACP2 polymorphisms. Nucleic acids ABL36299-ABL36320  
 CC represent claimed ACP2 allele-specific probes. Nucleic acids ABL36321-  
 CC ABL36364 represent claimed ACP2 allele-specific PCR primers. Nucleic  
 CC acids ABL36365-ABL36408 represent claimed ACP2 primer-extension  
 CC oligonucleotides

XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20  
 ||||| ||||  
 Db 10 GCCCCTGCCT 1

## RESULT 401

AAL39804  
 ID AAL39804 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AC AAL39804;

XX 05-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX SMOH polymorphism detecting primer SEQ ID No 119.

XX Cytostatic; polymorphic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; SMOH;  
 KW human smoothened Drosophila homologue; basal cell carcinoma; BCC;  
 KW gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200229004-A2.

XX 11-APR-2002.

XX 04-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031304.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237871P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Koshy B, Lee HH, Sausker EA;

XX WPI; 2002-519113/55.

XX New genetic variants of smoothened Drosophila homolog (SMOH) gene useful  
 PT for therapeutic purposes and for expressing SMOH protein useful in  
 PT identifying drugs to treat basal cell carcinomas.

XX Claim 17; Page 15; 179pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence  
 CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for the human  
 CC smoothened Drosophila homologue (SMOH) gene or its fragment, or a  
 CC polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for a SMOH cDNA or its  
 CC fragment. A new isolated polypeptide is useful for screening for drugs  
 CC targeting the polypeptide. A new method is useful for identifying an  
 CC association between a trait such as a clinical response to a drug  
 CC targeting SMOH and a haplotype or haplotype pair of SMOH gene. The  
 CC methods have applicability in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic  
 CC treatments for basal cell carcinomas (BCCs). The isolated polynucleotide  
 CC is useful for studying the expression and function of SMOH and expressing  
 CC SMOH protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases  
 CC related to SMOH activity. The polymorphism and haplotype data are useful  
 CC for validating whether SMOH is a suitable target for drugs to treat BCCs,  
 CC screening for the drugs and reducing bias in clinical trials of the  
 CC drugs. The isolated polynucleotide is useful for therapeutic purposes.

CC The new method, an oligonucleotide and kit of the invention are useful  
 CC for determining whether an individual has one of the haplotypes or the  
 CC CC haplotype pairs. The polynucleotides of the invention can be used to  
 CC treat disorders by gene therapy and antisense gene therapy. This  
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used for detecting human  
 CC smoothened Drosophila homologue gene polymorphisms of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 CCCCTTCCTA 10

## RESULT 402

ACA94693/C  
 ID ACA94693 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AC ACA94693;

XX 18-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX DNA tag from human transcript repressed in adenomas/cancers #226.

XX Colorectal cancer; colorectal adenoma; ss; human; renal dipeptidase;  
 KW macrophage inhibitory cytokine; MIC; RDP; faeces; blood;  
 KW kidney proximal tubule.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003022863-A1.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028518.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317494P.

XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383805P.

XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Buckhaults P, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;

XX WPI; 2003-313220/30.

XX Detecting colorectal cancer in a subject, involves detecting macrophage  
 PT inhibitory cytokine or renal dipeptidase or their mRNA in feces or blood  
 PT of the subject.

XX Disclosure; Page 33; 59pp; English.

XX The invention relates to detecting CC (colorectal cancer e.g. colorectal  
 CC adenoma), comprising: (a) detecting macrophage inhibitory cytokine (MIC)  
 CC or renal dipeptidase (RDP) in faeces or blood of a subject and comparing  
 CC amount of MIC or RDP detected to that in normal subjects, where an  
 CC elevated amount of MIC or RDP in the subject is an indicator of CC in  
 CC subject; (b) isolating mRNA sample from faeces of a subject, detecting  
 CC MIC or RDP mRNA in the mRNA sample, and comparing amount of MIC or RDP  
 CC mRNA detected to that in normal subjects, where an elevated amount of MIC  
 CC or RDP mRNA in the subject is an indicator of CC in subject; (c)  
 CC isolating epithelial cells from blood of a subject, isolating an mRNA  
 CC sample from faeces of a subject or epithelial cells, detecting MIC or RDP  
 CC mRNA in the mRNA sample, and comparing the amount of MIC or RDP mRNA in  
 CC the mRNA sample to amounts of MIC or RDP mRNA in normal subjects, where  
 CC an elevated amount of MIC or RDP mRNA in the mRNA sample is an indicative  
 CC of CC in the subject; (d) contacting blood or faeces of a subject, with  
 CC an RDP substrate, detecting activity of RDP in the blood or faeces by  
 CC detection of increased reaction product or decreased RDP substrate, and  
 CC comparing the amount of activity of RDP in blood or faeces of the subject

CC to that in normal subjects, where an elevated amount of activity of RDP  
CC in the blood or faeces of the subject is an indicator of CC in the  
CC subject; (e) administering to a subject an antibody which specifically  
CC binds to RDP or an inhibitor of RDP, where the antibody or inhibitor is  
CC labeled with a moiety which is detectable from outside of the subject and  
CC detecting the moiety in the subject from outside of the subject, where an  
CC area of localisation of the moiety within the subject but outside the  
CC proximal tubules of the kidney identifies CC; or (f) administering to a  
CC subject a substrate for RDP, the substrate being labeled with a  
CC detectable moiety, isolating faeces or blood from the subject, and  
CC with the detectable moiety, where increased product or decreased  
CC substrate in the faeces or blood indicates CC in the subject. The methods  
CC are useful for detecting colorectal cancer in a subject. The present  
CC sequence is a DNA tag derived from a human transcript whose expression is  
CC repressed in colorectal cancer or colorectal adenoma  
XX  
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 12 CCCCTCCTCA 21  
Db 10 CCCCATCCTCA 1

RESULT 403  
AAD53537/C  
ID AAD53537 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAD53537;  
XX  
XX 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GNRH2 gene polymorphism detecting primer #13.

KW Human; gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2; GNRH2; reproductive disorder;  
KW gynaecological; cytostatic; hormonal; target validation; gene therapy;  
KW drug screening; lead compound; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200294850-A2.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US050630.

XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016353.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Duda A, Kliem SE, Nandabalan K, Sausker EA;

XX WPI; 2003-148454/14.

XX New gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2 (GNRH2) polypeptide encoded by  
PT genetic variants having polymorphisms in the GNRH2 gene, for studying the  
PT function of, and treating disorders, such as, reproductive disorders.

XX Claim 16; Col 14; 33pp; English.

XX The invention relates to gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2 (GNRH2) and its  
CC nucleic acid sequence. Polymorphic variants of the GNRH2 gene are useful  
CC in studying the expression and function of GNRH2, and in expressing GNRH2  
CC proteins for use in screening candidate drugs for treating diseases  
CC associated with GNRH2 activity, such as reproductive disorders.

CC Polynucleotides comprising a polymorphic gene variant or fragment may be  
CC used for therapeutic purposes, where a patient could benefit from  
CC expression or increased expression of a particular GNRH2 protein isoform,  
CC or an expression vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the

CC patient. Haplotype information is useful in improving the efficiency and  
CC output of several steps in a drug discovery and development process,  
CC including target validation, identifying lead compounds, and early phase  
CC clinical trials. GNRH2 gene is used in gene therapy. The present sequence  
CC is a primer used for detecting human GNRH2 gene polymorphisms  
XX  
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAG 23  
Db 10 CCTTCCTTAG 1

RESULT 404

ABTI4345  
ID ABTI4345 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AC ABTI4345;

XX DT 20-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Nucleic acid PCR amplification method-related RAPD PCR primer #115.

XX KW Nucleic acid amplification; nucleic acid analysis; DNA analysis; ss;  
XX RNA analysis; RAPD; PCR; primer; random amplified polymorphic DNA.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX WO200281743-A2.

XX PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001489.

XX PR 02-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008182.

XX PA (HAMI/) HAMILL B.

XX PI Hamill B;

XX WPI; 2003-075484/07.

XX PT Amplification of nucleotide sequences from polynucleotides by chain  
PT extension of oligonucleotide primers, comprises 2 oligonucleotides in  
PT solution, 2 attached to supports and both share complementary sequences.

XX PS Disclosure; Fig 17; 60pp; English.

XX The invention comprises a method for the PCR amplification of nucleic  
CC acids. The method involves a set of primers, where two of the primers are  
CC in solution and at least two other primers are attached to a solid  
CC support. The method of the invention can be used for the analysis of a  
CC nucleic acid or a mixture of nucleic acids, including: single-stranded  
CC DNA molecules, double-stranded DNA molecules and mRNA molecules. The  
CC present DNA sequence represents a random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD)  
CC PCR primer of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15  
Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10

RESULT 405

```

ADD32149/C
ID  ADD32149 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  ADD32149;
XX
DT  15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Polymorphic STAT6 gene fragment, SEQ ID 42.
XX
KW  Polymorphism; Interleukin-4; IL-4; Interleukin-13; IL-13;
KW  Interleukin-4 receptor alpha; IL-4 receptor alpha;
KW  Interleukin-3 receptor beta; IL-3 receptor beta; human;
KW  Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 6; STAT6; allergy;
KW  allergic disease; atopic dermatitis; ds.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  JP2003052378-A.
XX
PD  25-FEB-2003.
XX
PF  20-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00248875.
XX
PR  20-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00248875.
XX
PA  (HITA ) HITACHI LTD.
XX
DR  WPI; 2003-508771/48.
XX
PT  Hereditary factor marker for allergic diseases comprises polymorphism-
PT  containing DNA fragments of interleukin-4, IL-13, IL-4 receptor-alpha or
PT  -beta gene, or human signal transducer and activator of transcription 6
PT  gene.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 42; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to hereditary factor markers (I) for
CC  allergic diseases comprising polymorphism-containing DNA fragments of
CC  Interleukin-4 (IL-4) (ADD32108 and ADD32109), IL-13 (ADD32113, ADD32114,
CC  ADD32118, ADD32119, ADD32123 and ADD32124), IL-4 receptor alpha
CC  (ADD32128, ADD32129, ADD32133, ADD32134, ADD32138 and ADD32139), IL-3
CC  receptor beta (ADD32143 and ADD32144) or human Signal transducer and
CC  Activator of Transcription 6 (STAT6) gene (ADD32148 and ADD32149). (I)
CC  are useful as a marker of hereditary factor of allergic diseases, thus
CC  are useful for detecting allergic diseases such as atopic dermatitis.
XX
SQ  Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
DB  10 CTCCTTCCTA 1

RESULT 406
ADH57543
ID  ADH57543 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  ADH57543;
XX
DT  25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Extendable oligo E032 for DNA sequencing and PCR amplification.
XX
SS  primer library; extendable oligo; EO; ligation chain reaction; LCR;
KW  rolling circle amplification; strand displacement amplification;
KW  isothermal DNA amplification; biotechnology; agriculture;
KW  medical research; 2,4 diaminopurine nucleotide analogue; PCR; primer.
XX
OS  Synthetic.

ADD32149/C
ID  ADD32149 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  ADD32149;
XX
DT  15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Polymorphic STAT6 gene fragment, SEQ ID 42.
XX
KW  Polymorphism; Interleukin-4; IL-4; Interleukin-13; IL-13;
KW  Interleukin-4 receptor alpha; IL-4 receptor alpha;
KW  Interleukin-3 receptor beta; IL-3 receptor beta; human;
KW  Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 6; STAT6; allergy;
KW  allergic disease; atopic dermatitis; ds.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  JP2003052378-A.
XX
PD  25-FEB-2003.
XX
PF  20-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00248875.
XX
PR  20-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00248875.
XX
PA  (HITA ) HITACHI LTD.
XX
DR  WPI; 2003-508771/48.
XX
PT  Hereditary factor marker for allergic diseases comprises polymorphism-
PT  containing DNA fragments of interleukin-4, IL-13, IL-4 receptor-alpha or
PT  -beta gene, or human signal transducer and activator of transcription 6
PT  gene.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 42; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to hereditary factor markers (I) for
CC  allergic diseases comprising polymorphism-containing DNA fragments of
CC  Interleukin-4 (IL-4) (ADD32108 and ADD32109), IL-13 (ADD32113, ADD32114,
CC  ADD32118, ADD32119, ADD32123 and ADD32124), IL-4 receptor alpha
CC  (ADD32128, ADD32129, ADD32133, ADD32134, ADD32138 and ADD32139), IL-3
CC  receptor beta (ADD32143 and ADD32144) or human Signal transducer and
CC  Activator of Transcription 6 (STAT6) gene (ADD32148 and ADD32149). (I)
CC  are useful as a marker of hereditary factor of allergic diseases, thus
CC  are useful for detecting allergic diseases such as atopic dermatitis.
XX
SQ  Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
DB  10 CTCCTTCCTA 1

RESULT 406
ADH57543
ID  ADH57543 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  ADH57543;
XX
DT  25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Extendable oligo E032 for DNA sequencing and PCR amplification.
XX
SS  primer library; extendable oligo; EO; ligation chain reaction; LCR;
KW  rolling circle amplification; strand displacement amplification;
KW  isothermal DNA amplification; biotechnology; agriculture;
KW  medical research; 2,4 diaminopurine nucleotide analogue; PCR; primer.
XX
OS  Synthetic.

WO2003093500-A1.
13-NOV-2003.
24-DEC-2002; 2002WO-AU001763.
01-MAY-2002; 2002AU-00002045.
(NUCL-) NUCLEICS PTY LTD.
Tillett D, Thomas T;
WPI; 2004-053046/05.
Increasing the affinity of an extendable oligonucleotide (EO) for a
target nucleic acid, for providing primers having improved specificity,
comprises hybridization of the EO to a template oligonucleotide (TO) and
extension of the EO.
Example 9; Page 40; 85pp; English.
This invention relates to a novel method for the optimisation of primer
libraries. Specifically, it refers to increasing the affinity of short
oligonucleotide primers, also known as extendable oligos (EOs), for their
template sequences. The present invention describes improved methods for
sequencing and the linear and exponential amplification of DNA that can
be useful for PCR, RT-PCR, ligation chain reaction (LCR), rolling circle
amplification, strand displacement amplification and isothermal DNA
amplification. Accordingly, these extendable oligos with improved
specificity and affinity are particularly important in fields ranging
from biotechnology and agriculture to medical research. This
oligonucleotide sequence is an extendable oligonucleotide that includes
an adenine replacement 2,4 diaminopurine nucleotide analogue in the catch
region, and is useful for both DNA sequencing reactions and PCR
amplification in an exemplification of the invention.
Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  10 CGCCCTTCCTCC 19
DB  1 CGTCCCTTCCTCC 10

RESULT 407
ADN89103
ID  ADN89103 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  ADN89103;
XX
DT  15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Hyperlipidemia treatment associated human ITGB3 haplotype probe #168.
XX
SS  probe; antilipemic; gene therapy; allele; polymorphic site;
KW  integrin beta 3; ITGB3; statin response marker; hyperlipidemia.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO2004033710-A2.
XX
PD  22-APR-2004.
XX
PF  09-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US032361.
XX
PR  09-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417743P.
XX
PA  (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX

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PI Bentivegna SC, Bieglecki KM, Brain CD, Dain BJ, Cappola G;  
PI Judson RS, Lachowicz M, Lee IH, Litvyn L, Messer C, Petersen N;  
PI Reed CR, Rounds EM, Russo DP, Windemuth AK;  
XX WPI; 2004-340942/31.  
XX  
XX New kit comprising a set of oligonucleotides, useful for determining  
PT whether an individual has a statin response marker I or II for preparing  
PT a composition for treating hyperlipidemia.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 171; 202pp; English.  
XX  
XX A kit comprising a set of oligonucleotides designed for identifying at  
CC least one of the alleles at each polymorphic site (PS) in a set of 129  
CC polymorphic sites (PSs) given in the specification, is new. The kit  
CC identifies at least one of the alleles at each polymorphic site (PS) in a  
CC set of 129 polymorphic sites (PSs) given in the specification, for  
CC example: PS1 and PS42; PS19 and PS42; PS3, PS12, and PS42; a set of  
CC polymorphic sites comprising a linked haplotype to any one of haplotypes  
CC 101-194, 201-463 or 501-515 given in the specification; or a set of  
CC polymorphic sites comprising a substitute haplotype for any one of  
CC haplotypes 101-194, 201-463 or haplotypes 501-515 given in the  
CC specification; where the nucleotide position of each polymorphic site  
CC corresponds to the following nucleotide position in the 32577-bp  
CC sequence: 1118 (PS1), 1773 (PS3), 1875 (PS4), 1911 (PS5), 1957 (PS6),  
CC 2087 (PS10), 2157 (PS12), 13384 (PS15), 13405 (PS16), 16200 (PS19), 17194  
CC (PS20), 17273 (PS21), 20035 (PS26), 20047 (PS28), 20615 (PS30), 21944  
CC (PS33), 22155 (PS35), 25705 (PS37), 25921 (PS38), 27882 (PS39), and 30618  
CC (PS42). INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: determining whether an  
CC individual has a statin response marker I or a statin response marker II;  
CC selecting a statin therapy to provide an optimal High Density Lipoprotein  
CC Cholesterol (HDLc) response in an individual; predicting an individual's  
CC High Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDLc) response to treatment with a  
CC statin; predicting an individual's High Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol  
CC (HDLc) response to treatment with a statin; manufacturing a drug product;  
CC seeking regulatory approval for marketing a pharmaceutical formulation  
CC for treating a disease or condition in a population partially or wholly  
CC defined by having a statin response marker I; marketing a drug product  
CC comprising a statin as at least one active ingredient for treating a  
CC disease or condition in a population partially or wholly defined by  
CC having a statin response marker I; an isolated polynucleotide comprising  
CC a first nucleotide sequence which comprises an integrin, beta 3 (ITGB3)  
CC isogene encoding a ITGB3 polypeptide, where the ITGB3 isogene consisting  
CC of isogenes 1-38 and 40-98 defined by a correspondingly numbered  
CC haplotype, where each of the isogenes comprises nucleotides 1000-2235,  
CC 4256-4716, 1317913723, 14235-14858, 16126-16619, 16930-17414, 19241-  
CC 19644, 19748-20177, 2053721009, 21731-22412, 24385-24930, 25559-26029,  
CC 27822-28255, 30265-30754, and 31300-31718 of the 32577-bp sequence,  
CC except where substituted by the sequence of alleles for the  
CC correspondingly numbered haplotype at the polymorphic sites whose  
CC nucleotide positions in the 32577-bp sequence and a second nucleotide  
CC sequence which is complementary to the first nucleotide sequence; a  
CC recombinant nonhuman organism transformed or transfected with the  
CC isolated polynucleotide, where the organism expresses an ITGB3  
CC polypeptide encoded by the selected ITGB3 isogene; an isolated fragment  
CC of an integrin, beta 3 (ITGB3) isogene, where the fragment comprises one  
CC or more polymorphisms consisting of thymine at PS 1, Guanine at PS2,  
CC cytosine at PS3, thymine at PS4, cytosine at PS5, adenine at PS6, thymine  
CC at PS7, thymine at PS8, guanine at PS9, adenine at PS10, adenine at PS11,  
CC thymine at PS12, adenine at PS13, guanine at PS 16, adenine at PS 18,  
CC thymine at PS 19, guanine at PS21, guanine at PS22, cytosine at PS23,  
CC cytosine at PS24, thymine at PS25; adenine at PS26, adenine at PS27,  
CC thymine at PS29, adenine at PS30, cytosine at PS31, guanine at PS32,  
CC adenine at PS33, adenine at PS35, cytosine at PS37, thymine at PS38,  
CC cytosine at PS39, adenine at PS40, thymine at PS41, thymine at PS42,  
CC guanine at PS43 and guanine at PS44; a genome anthology for the integrin,  
CC beta 3 (ITGB3) gene which comprises two or more ITGB3 isogenes consisting  
CC of isogenes 1-98, where each of the selected isogenes is defined by a  
CC correspondingly numbered haplotype given in the specification, and where  
CC each of the isogenes comprises nucleotides 1000-2235, 4256-4716, 13179-  
CC 13723, 14235-14858, 16126-16619, 16930-17414, 19241-19644, 19748-20177,  
CC 2053721009, 21731-22412, 24385-24930, 2555926029, 27822-28255, 30265-  
CC 30754, and 31300-31718 of the 32577-bp sequence except where substituted

CC by the sequence of alleles for the correspondingly numbered haplotype at  
CC each of file polymorphic sites; haplotyping the integrin, beta 3 (ITGB3)  
CC gene of an individual; assigning a haplotype pair for the integrin, beta  
CC 3 (ITGB3) gene to an individual; reducing the potential for bias in a  
CC clinical trial of a candidate drug for treating a disease or condition  
CC predicted to be associated with ITGB3 activity; an isolated polypeptide  
CC comprising a ITGB3 protein variant consisting of protein variants A, B,  
CC C, D, E, F and G and comprising 788-amino acid sequence, except where  
CC substituted by the corresponding sequence of amino acids whose positions  
CC and alleles are given in the specification; an isolated monoclonal  
CC antibody specific for and immunoreactive with the selected ITGB3 protein  
CC variant comprising the isolated polypeptide; screening for drugs  
CC targeting the selected ITGB3 protein variant comprising the isolated  
CC polypeptide; an isolated fragment of an ITGB3 protein variant, where the  
CC fragment is at least 6 amino acids in length and comprises one or more  
CC variant amino acids consisting of methionine at a position corresponding  
CC to amino acid position 14, arginine at a position corresponding to amino  
CC acid position 66, methionine at a position corresponding to amino acid  
CC position 445, and glutamine at a position corresponding to amino acid  
CC position 515 the 788-amino acid sequence; screening for drugs targeting  
CC the selected ITGB3 protein variant comprising the isolated polypeptide;  
CC screening for compounds targeting the ITGB3 protein to treat a condition  
CC or disease predicted to be associated with ITGB3 activity; validating the  
CC ITGB3 protein as a candidate target for treating a medical condition  
CC predicted to be associated with ITGB3 activity; and an isolated  
CC oligonucleotide designed for detecting a polymorphism in the integrin,  
CC beta 3 (ITGB3) gene at a polymorphic site (PS) consisting of PS1-PS44,  
CC where the oligonucleotide contains or is located one to several  
CC nucleotides downstream of the selected PS, where the oligonucleotide has  
CC a length of about 15 to about 100 nucleotides. Preferred Kit: The kit  
CC further comprises a manual with instructions for performing one or more  
CC reactions on a human nucleic acid sample to identify the allele(s)  
CC present in the individual at each polymorphic site in the set of  
CC polymorphic sites and determining if the individual has a statin response  
CC marker I or a statin response marker II based on the identified  
CC allele(s). The set of oligonucleotides is designated for identifying both  
CC alleles at each polymorphic site of the selected set of polymorphic  
CC sites. The set of PSs comprises PS3, PS12 and PS42; PS 1, PS12 and PS42;  
CC PS3 and PS42; PS1 and PS42; PS1, PS3, PS12 and PS42; or PS39. The set of  
CC PS is PS3, PS12 or PS42. The individual is Caucasian. The linkage  
CC disequilibrium between the linked haplotype and any one of haplotypes 101  
CC -194, 201-463 or 501-515 has EDgr:2 consisting of at least 0.75, at least  
CC 0.80, at least 0.85, at least 0.90, at least 0.95 or 1.0. At least one of  
CC the oligonucleotides in the set of oligonucleotides is an allele-specific  
CC oligonucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence consisting of 10-15 bp.  
CC The set of polymorphic sites is PS3, PS12, and PS42 and the set of  
CC oligonucleotides comprises first, second and third allele-specific  
CC oligonucleotide (ASO) probes, where the first ASO probe comprises 15-bp  
CC sequence, or its complement, and S in the 15-bp sequence is guanine; the  
CC second ASO probe comprises 15-bp sequence, or its complement, and Y in  
CC the 15-bp sequence is cytosine, and the third ASO probe comprises 15 bp,  
CC or its complement, and Y in the 15-bp sequence is cytosine. Preferred  
CC Article: The article of manufacture comprises a pharmaceutical  
CC formulation and at least one indicium identifying a population for whom  
CC the pharmaceutical formulation is indicated, where the pharmaceutical  
CC formulation comprises a statin as at least one active ingredient and the  
CC identified population is partially or wholly defined by having a statin  
CC response marker I, where a trial population having the statin response  
CC marker I exhibits a better HDLC response to the pharmaceutical  
CC formulation than to treatment with atorvastatin or salt of atorvastatin  
CC acid. It also comprises packaging material and a pharmaceutical  
CC formulation contained within the packaging material, where the  
CC pharmaceutical formulation comprises a statin as at least one separate  
CC active ingredient, and the packaging material comprises an approved label  
CC which states that the pharmaceutical formulation is indicated for a  
CC population partly or wholly defined by having a statin response marker I,  
CC where a trial population having the statin response marker exhibits a  
CC better HDLC response to the pharmaceutical formulation than to treatment  
CC with atorvastatin or a salt of atorvastatin acid. Preferred  
CC Oligonucleotide: The isolated oligonucleotide is an allele-specific  
CC oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes to an allele of the ITGB3  
CC gene at a region containing the polymorphic site. The isolated  
CC oligonucleotide is a primer-extension oligonucleotide. The kit is for

CC haplotyping the integrin, beta 3 (ITGB3) gene of all individual,  
 CC comprises a set of oligonucleotides designed for identifying at least one  
 CC of the alleles at each polymorphic site (PS) in a set of two or more  
 CC polymorphic sites. Preferred Method: Determining whether an individual  
 CC has a statin response marker I or a statin response marker II comprises  
 CC determining the copy number in the individual of the haplotype, where if  
 CC the selected haplotype is one of haplotypes given in the specification,  
 CC then the individual has a statin response marker I if the individual has  
 CC at least one copy of the selected haplotype and a statin response marker  
 CC II if the individual has zero copy of the selected haplotype; and the  
 CC individual has a statin response marker I if the individual has zero or  
 CC one copy of the selected haplotype and a statin response marker II if the  
 CC individual has two copies of the selected haplotype. The individual is a  
 CC candidate for treatment with a statin. The determining step comprises  
 CC genotyping each polymorphic site in a set of polymorphic sites comprising  
 CC the selected haplotype and using the results of the genotyping step to  
 CC identify, for the set of polymorphic sites the haplotype pair present in  
 CC the individual. The determining step comprises consulting a data  
 CC repository, that provides information on the copy number present in the  
 CC individual for the selected haplotype. The data repository is the  
 CC individual's medical records or a medical data card. Assigning an  
 CC individual to a first or second statin response marker group comprises  
 CC determining the copy number in the individual or a haplotype and  
 CC assigning the individual to the first statin response marker group if the  
 CC individual has at least one copy of the selected haplotype and to the  
 CC second statin response marker group if the individual has zero copy of  
 CC the selected haplotype; and assigning the individual to the first statin  
 CC response marker group if the individual has zero or one copy of the  
 CC selected haplotype and to the second statin response marker group if the  
 CC individual has two copies of the selected haplotype. The determining step  
 CC comprises genotyping each polymorphic site in a set of polymorphic sites

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 DB 1 CCCCTCATC 10  
 || |||||

## RESULT 408

ADST6817/c  
 ID ADS76817 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AC ADS76817;  
 XX DT 30-DEC-2004 (first entry)  
 XX DE Breast cancer detection oligonucleotide #599.  
 XX ss; primer; cytosstatic; RNA interference; RNAi; gene silencing;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor; cathepsin K inhibitor;  
 KW cathepsin L inhibitor; cathepsin F inhibitor;  
 KW metalloprotease 2 inhibitor; thrombospondin-2 antagonist;  
 KW collagen antagonist; diagnosis; breast tissue; cancer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2004085621-A2.

XX PD 07-OCT-2004.

XX PF 22-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US008866.

XX PR 20-MAR-2003; 2003US-0456735P.

XX PA (DAND ) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

XX PI Polyak K, Porter D, Allinen M;

XX XX WPI; 2004-728732/71.

XX

PT Diagnosing breast cancer comprises determining expression levels of a  
 PT gene selected from those differentially expressed in normal or cancerous  
 PT cells of a breast tissue sample including interleukin 1, thrombospondin 1  
 PT and cystatin C.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 599; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosis (M1) comprising: (a)  
 CC providing a test sample of breast tissue; (b) determining the level of  
 CC expression in the test sample of a gene (e.g. interleukin-8, superoxide  
 CC dismutase 2 and tubulin, alpha 3) selected from Table 1 given in the  
 CC specification, and (c) if the gene is expressed in the test sample at a  
 CC lower level than in a control normal breast tissue sample, diagnosing the  
 CC test sample as containing cancer cells. The method is used for diagnosing  
 CC breast cancer. This sequence corresponds to an oligonucleotide primer  
 CC used in the method of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12  
 DB 10 ACCTCACCGC 1  
 ||||| |||

## RESULT 409

ADST77906/c  
 ID ADS77906 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AC ADS77906;

XX DT 30-DEC-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Breast cancer detection oligonucleotide #1688.

XX ss; primer; cytosstatic; RNA interference; RNAi; gene silencing;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor; cathepsin K inhibitor;  
 KW cathepsin L inhibitor; cathepsin F inhibitor;  
 KW metalloprotease 2 inhibitor; thrombospondin-2 antagonist;  
 KW collagen antagonist; diagnosis; breast tissue; cancer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2004085621-A2.

XX PD 07-OCT-2004.

XX PF 22-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US008866.

XX PR 20-MAR-2003; 2003US-0456735P.

XX PA (DAND ) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

XX PI Polyak K, Porter D, Allinen M;

XX XX WPI; 2004-728732/71.

XX

PT Diagnosing breast cancer comprises determining expression levels of a  
 PT gene selected from those differentially expressed in normal or cancerous  
 PT cells of a breast tissue sample including interleukin 1, thrombospondin 1  
 PT and cystatin C.

XX Example 6; SEQ ID NO 1688; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosis (M1) comprising: (a)  
 CC providing a test sample of breast tissue; (b) determining the level of  
 CC expression in the test sample of a gene (e.g. interleukin-8, superoxide  
 CC dismutase 2 and tubulin, alpha 3) selected from Table 1 given in the  
 CC specification, and (c) if the gene is expressed in the test sample at a  
 CC lower level than in a control normal breast tissue sample, diagnosing the

CC test sample as containing cancer cells. The method is used for diagnosing  
 CC breast cancer. This sequence corresponds to an oligonucleotide primer  
 CC used in the method of the invention.

XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19  
 | |||||  
 Db 10 CTCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 410  
 ADS77243  
 ID ADS77243 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX  
 AC ADS77243;  
 XX  
 DT 30-DEC-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Breast cancer detection oligonucleotide #1025.  
 XX  
 KW ss; primer; cytostatic; RNA interference; RNAi; gene silencing;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor; cathepsin K inhibitor;  
 KW cathepsin L inhibitor; cathepsin F inhibitor;  
 KW metalloprotease 2 inhibitor; thrombospondin-2 antagonist;  
 KW collagen antagonist; diagnosis; breast tissue; cancer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS  
 XX WO2004085621-A2.

PN  
 XX 07-OCT-2004.

PF 22-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US008866.

PR 20-MAR-2003; 2003US-0456735P.

XX (DAND ) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

PA Polyak K, Porter D, Allinen M;

PI WPI; 2004-728732/71.

DR Diagnosing breast cancer comprises determining expression levels of a  
 PT gene selected from those differentially expressed in normal or cancerous  
 PT cells of a breast tissue sample including interleukin 1, thrombospondin 1  
 PT and cystatin C.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1025; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosis (M1) comprising: (a)  
 CC providing a test sample of breast tissue; (b) determining the level of  
 CC expression in the test sample of a gene (e.g. interleukin-8, superoxide  
 CC dismutase 2 and tubulin, alpha 3) selected from Table 1 given in the  
 CC specification, and (c) if the gene is expressed in the test sample at a  
 CC lower level than in a control normal breast tissue sample, diagnosing the  
 CC test sample as containing cancer cells. The method is used for diagnosing  
 CC breast cancer. This sequence corresponds to an oligonucleotide primer  
 CC used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14  
 | ||| |||||  
 Db 1 CTCACGCGCC 10

RESULT 411  
 ADU19887/c  
 ID ADU19887 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX  
 AC ADU19887;  
 XX  
 DT 13-JAN-2005 (first entry)

XX Hypoxia-related tumorigenesis-related SAGE tag #1678.  
 DE screening; hypoxia-related tumorigenesis;  
 KW hypoxia-induced gene regulation; tumour; SAGE tag; ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2004092198-A2.

XX 28-OCT-2004.

XX 09-APR-2004; 2004WO-US011087.

XX 09-APR-2003; 2003US-0461712P.

XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.

XX Nacht M;

XX WPI; 2004-758333/74.

XX Identifying agents that alter biological activity of a polypeptide  
 PT encoded by a polynucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis  
 PT comprises contacting an agent with a target cell and monitoring activity  
 PT of expressed product.

XX Disclosure; Page 90; 100pp; English.

XX The invention comprises a method of screening for candidate agents  
 CC capable of altering the biological activity of a protein encoded by a  
 CC nucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis. The method of the  
 CC invention involves: contacting a test agent with a target cell expressing  
 CC the nucleotide, and monitoring the activity of the expressed protein  
 CC product; if the test agent modifies the activity of the expressed protein  
 CC then this is a candidate agent. The method of the invention is useful for  
 CC modifying hypoxia-induced gene regulation and for diagnosing, prognosing  
 CC or treating tumours. The present DNA sequence represents a SAGE tag that  
 CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25  
 | ||| |||||  
 Db 10 TTCCTCAGCA 1

RESULT 412  
 ADU20095/c  
 ID ADU20095 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX  
 AC ADU20095;  
 XX  
 DT 13-JAN-2005 (first entry)

XX Hypoxia-related tumorigenesis-related SAGE tag #1886.  
 DE screening; hypoxia-related tumorigenesis;  
 KW hypoxia-induced gene regulation; tumour; SAGE tag; ds.

OS Unidentified.  
 XX WO2004092198-A2.  
 PN 28-OCT-2004.  
 PD 09-APR-2004; 2004WO-US011087.  
 PP 09-APR-2003; 2003US-0461712P.  
 PR (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PA Nacht M;  
 PI WPI; 2004-758333/74.  
 DR Identifying agents that alter biological activity of a polypeptide  
 XX encoded by a polynucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis  
 PT comprises contacting an agent with a target cell and monitoring activity  
 of expressed product.  
 PT of expressed product.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 93; 100pp; English.  
 PS The invention comprises a method of screening for candidate agents  
 XX capable of altering the biological activity of a protein encoded by a  
 CC nucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis. The method of the  
 CC invention involves: contacting a test agent with a target cell expressing  
 CC the nucleotide, and monitoring the activity of the expressed protein  
 CC product; if the test agent modifies the activity of the expressed protein  
 CC then this is a candidate agent. The method of the invention is useful for  
 CC modifying hypoxia-induced gene regulation and for diagnosing, prognosing  
 CC or treating tumours. The present DNA sequence represents a SAGE tag that  
 CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTTA 21  
 Db 10 CCCCATCCTTA 1  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 413  
 ADU18923/C  
 ID ADU18923 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC ADU18923;  
 XX 13-JAN-2005 (first entry)  
 DT Hypoxia-related tumorigenesis-related SAGE tag #714.  
 DE screening; hypoxia-related tumorigenesis;  
 XX hypoxia-induced gene regulation; tumour; SAGE tag; ds.  
 KW Unidentified.  
 XX WO2004092198-A2.  
 PN 28-OCT-2004.  
 PP 09-APR-2004; 2004WO-US011087.  
 PR 09-APR-2003; 2003US-0461712P.  
 PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PI Nacht M;  
 XX WPI; 2004-758333/74.  
 DR

XX Identifying agents that alter biological activity of a polypeptide  
 PT encoded by a polynucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis  
 PT comprises contacting an agent with a target cell and monitoring activity  
 of expressed product.  
 PT of expressed product.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 70; 100pp; English.  
 PS The invention comprises a method of screening for candidate agents  
 XX capable of altering the biological activity of a protein encoded by a  
 CC nucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis. The method of the  
 CC invention involves: contacting a test agent with a target cell expressing  
 CC the nucleotide, and monitoring the activity of the expressed protein  
 CC product; if the test agent modifies the activity of the expressed protein  
 CC then this is a candidate agent. The method of the invention is useful for  
 CC modifying hypoxia-induced gene regulation and for diagnosing, prognosing  
 CC or treating tumours. The present DNA sequence represents a SAGE tag that  
 CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTTA 21  
 Db 10 CCCCATCCTTA 1  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 414  
 ADY52813  
 ID ADY52813 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC ADY52813;  
 XX 19-MAY-2005 (first entry)  
 DT Human CHRNA2 gene PS6 detecting reverse primer extension, SEQ ID NO: 26.  
 DE Selectable marker; pharmaceutical; gene therapy; diagnosis;  
 XX SNP detection; cognitive disorder; neurotic; neurological disease;  
 KW dementia; Alzheimer's disease; neuroprotective; degeneration;  
 KW parkinson's disease; antiparkinsonian;  
 KW cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha polypeptide 2; CHRNA2; primer; ss.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2005048543-A1.  
 PN 03-MAR-2005.  
 PD 09-JUL-2004; 2004US-00887650.  
 PF 11-JUL-2003; 2003US-0486331P.  
 PR (AERS/) AERSENS J.  
 XX (ATHA/) ATHANASIOU M.  
 PA (BRAI/) BRAIN C.  
 PA (COHE/) COHEN N.  
 PA (DAIN/) DAIN B.  
 PA (DENT/) DENTON R R.  
 PA (JUDS/) JUDSON R S.  
 PA (OZDE/) OZDEMIR V.  
 PA (REED/) REED C R.  
 XX Aerssens J, Athanasiou M, Brain C, Cohen N, Dain B, Denton RR;  
 PI Judson RS, Ozdemir V, Reed CR;  
 XX WPI; 2005-202086/21.  
 DR Determining whether an individual has a response marker I or II comprises  
 PT determining whether the individual has zero copies or at least one copy

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PT of any of the CHRNA2 haplotypes.
XX
XX Claim 42; SEQ ID NO 26; 52pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for determining whether an
XX individual has a response marker I or II. The method involves determining
XX whether the individual has zero copies or at least one copy of any of the
XX cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha polypeptide 2 (CHRNA2) haplotypes.
XX The composition and methods are useful for diagnosing and treating a
XX cognitive disorder, e.g. mild or moderate dementia of the Alzheimer's
XX type, or dementia associated with Parkinson's disease. The method of the
XX invention is also useful for predicting the expected therapeutic response
XX of an individual to treatment with galantamine and for gene therapy. The
XX present sequence is the human CHRNA2 gene polymorphic site 6 (P56)
XX detecting primer extension oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19
DB 1 CTCCCTTCC 10
XX
RESULT 415
AD224419/c
ID AD224419 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AD224419;
XX
XX 16-JUN-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SNP detection related oligonucleotide #1386.
XX
XX ss; haplotype mapping; SNP detection; tumor; cytostatic; neoplasm;
XX immune disorder; cardiovascular disease; metabolic disorder;
XX respiratory disease; musculoskeletal disease; renal disease;
XX nephrotropic; endocrine disease; genitourinary disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2005030952-A1.
XX
XX 07-APR-2005.
XX
XX 30-SEP-2004; 2004WO-JP014784.
XX
XX 30-SEP-2003; 2003JP-00342519.
XX
XX 28-MAY-2004; 2004JP-00158717.
XX
XX (RIKE ) RIKEN KK.
XX (STAG-) STAGEN CO LTD.
XX (SEKI/) SEKINE A.
XX (IIDA/) IIDA A.
XX (SAIT/) SAITO S.
XX
XX Sekine A, Iida A, Saito S, Nakamura Y, Kamatani N;
XX WPI; 2005-305936/31.
XX
XX Analyzing haplotype, by detecting polymorphism in drug-related genes,
XX electing common polymorphism (CP), building haplotype block using CP,
XX specifying CP within block, specifying tag polymorphism from CP within
XX block.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1386; 1290pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of analyzing haplotype, by detecting
XX gene polymorphism in drug-related genes such as aryl acetylamide
XX deacetylase, arylalkylamine N-acetyl transferase or ATP-binding cassette,
XX
PT sub-family A (ABCL), member 1. The method is useful for analyzing
XX haplotype. The method is useful for estimating the sensitivity or disease
XX of a medicine or a foreign material, for selecting medicine for
XX preventing or treating diseases, for determining appropriate dosage of
XX medicine for preventing or treating a disease, for analyzing a drug
XX interaction, and for determining the related polymorphism relative to the
XX sensitivity of the medicine, foreign material or disease. The diseases
XX include malignant tumor, immune disorder circulatory disease, metabolic
XX disease, kidney disease, respiratory disease and muscle associated
XX disease. The method enables analysis of the individual differences
XX related to the sensitivity of a medicine, using a haplotype, without
XX using each single nucleotide polymorphism. The present sequence
XX represents a human SNP detection related oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
DB 10 ACCACATCGC 1
XX
RESULT 416
AAAX14673
ID AAX14673 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAX14673;
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Triple helix third strand of HER-2 gene nucleotides 4250-4260.
XX
XX Triple helix formation; DNA detection; triple helix; identification; bacteria;
XX oncogene; virus; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5861244-A.
XX
XX 19-JAN-1999.
XX
XX 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
XX
XX 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
XX
XX (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
XX
XX Hepburn AG, Wang C;
XX WPI; 1999-130384/11.
XX
XX Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
XX stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
XX reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
XX bacteria.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 15-16; 168pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
XX triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
XX present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
XX stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
XX where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
XX assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
XX sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
XX DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
XX of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
XX structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
XX displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of

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CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA  
 CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting  
 CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of  
 CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18  
 |||||  
 DB 2 TCTCCCTTC 11

RESULT 417  
 AAX77649/c  
 ID AAX77649 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX77649;  
 XX  
 DT 09-AUG-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE N11 active EGS 13.  
 XX  
 KW External guide sequence; EGS; target mRNA; identification; diagnostic;  
 KW inactivation; essential gene; therapy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO9927135-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 03-JUN-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024854.  
 XX  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-00976220.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079851P.  
 XX  
 PA (INNO-) INNOVIR LAB INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nilsen TW, Robertson HD, Kindt TJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-357853/30.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying and inhibiting functional nucleic acid molecules in cells.  
 XX  
 PS Example 3; Page 28; 58pp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel method allowing essential or functional  
 CC genes to be rapidly identified and inactivated. The method is able to  
 CC firstly identify most of the essential genes in an organism (i.e. a  
 CC bacteria or a eukaryote) needed for survival, and secondly it provides  
 CC for reducing or inactivating their expression. The method is able to  
 CC identify functional oligonucleotide molecules able to be used as  
 CC diagnostic reagents and therapeutics. The method provides a means for  
 CC identifying essential genes whose sequence is known only as part of a  
 CC genome with unknown function, as well as a means for identifying  
 CC functional oligonucleotide molecules. The method involves the use of a  
 CC nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) a first reporter gene encoding a  
 CC fusion protein comprising a protein of interest (itself translated from  
 CC an RNA of interest) and a reporter protein, and (c) a second reporter gene  
 CC encoding a second reporter protein, and (c) a targeting gene encoding a  
 CC functional oligonucleotide molecule such as an external guide sequence  
 CC (EGS), a ribozyme or an antisense RNA and targeted to the RNA of interest  
 CC at a site on the first reporter gene able to encode the RNA of interest  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 |||||  
 DB 11 CCACGTCATC 2

RESULT 418  
 ABQ86500/c  
 ID ABQ86500 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABQ86500;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 255.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253773-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in  
 PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene  
 PT expression.

CC Claim 8; Page 47; 325pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans  
 CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial  
 CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and  
 CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from  
 CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential  
 CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is  
 CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining  
 CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of  
 CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present  
 CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed  
 CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13  
 |||||  
 DB 10 CCTCATCTCC 1

RESULT 419  
 ABQ86311/c  
 ID ABQ86311 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABQ86311;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 66.  
 XX

KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253773-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in  
 screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene  
 expression.  
 PT  
 PS Claim 8; Page 39; 325pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans  
 or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial  
 analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and  
 optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from  
 young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential  
 expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is  
 useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining  
 skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of  
 pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present  
 sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed  
 sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 11 GCCCCTTCT 20  
 Db 10 GCCCCTCCT 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 420  
 ABQ87508/c  
 ID ABQ87508 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABQ87508;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 1263.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253773-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in  
 screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene  
 expression.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 8; Page 89; 325pp; German.  
 CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans  
 or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial  
 analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and  
 optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from  
 young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential  
 expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is  
 useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining  
 skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of  
 pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present  
 sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed  
 sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13  
 Db 10 CCTCATCACC 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 421  
 ABQ86275/c  
 ID ABQ86275 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABQ86275;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 30.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253773-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in  
 screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene  
 expression.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 8; Page 37; 325pp; German.  
 CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans  
 or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial  
 analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and  
 optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from  
 young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential  
 expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is  
 useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining  
 skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of

CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present  
 CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed  
 CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
 |||||  
 Db 10 CCCCATCCTA 1

RESULT 422  
 ABV65543  
 ID ABV65543 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ABV65543;

XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human skin EST 3329.

XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200253774-A2.

XX PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.

XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.

XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 117; 1345pp; German.

XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (MI) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (MI) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CTCACGCCC 10

RESULT 423

ABV67130/C  
 ID ABV67130 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ABV67130;

XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human skin EST 4916.

XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200253774-A2.

XX PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.

XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.

XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 160; 1345pp; German.

XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (MI) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (MI) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10  
 |||||  
 Db 10 CCACCTTCCTC 1

RESULT 424

ABV69379/C  
 ID ABV69379 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ABV69379;

XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human skin EST 7165.

XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;

KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 PA  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 DR  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 225; 1345pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCTTA 21  
 Db 10 CCCCATCCTTA 1  
 |||||  
 |||||  
 RESULT 425  
 ABV64478/c  
 ID ABV64478 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV64478;  
 XX  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human skin EST 2264.  
 DE  
 XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 PA  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 DR  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 174; 1345pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed

PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 88; 1345pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 10 GCCCCTTCCT 1  
 |||||  
 |||||  
 RESULT 426  
 ABV67620  
 ID ABV67620 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV67620;  
 XX  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human skin EST 5406.  
 DE  
 XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 PA  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 DR  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 PT  
 XX Disclosure; Page 174; 1345pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed

CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20  
 Db ||||| |||||  
 1 GCCCCTGCCT 10

## RESULT 427

ABV68821/c  
 ID ABV68821 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ABV68821;

XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human skin EST 6607.

XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200253774-A2.

XX PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.

XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.

XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 208; 1345pp; German.

XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 6 TCATCGCCCC 15  
 Db ||||| |||||  
 11 TCATCTCCCC 2

## RESULT 428

ABV69046/c  
 ID ABV69046 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ABV69046;

XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human skin EST 6832.

XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200253774-A2.

XX PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.

XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.

XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 215; 1345pp; German.

XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCC 13  
 Db ||||| |||||  
 10 CCTCATCACC 1

## RESULT 429

ABV64672/c  
 ID ABV64672 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

```

XX AC ABV64672;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 2458.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX e.g. skin cancer.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX e.g. skin cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 93; 1345pp; German.
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
XX DB 10 CCTCATCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 430
XX ABV65631
XX ID ABV65631 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ABV65631;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 3417.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
XX DB 10 CCTCATCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 431
XX ABV66709/c
XX ID ABV66709 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ABV66709;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 4495.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.

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PN WO200253774-A2.
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX e.g. skin cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 120; 1345pp; German.
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 11 GCCCTTCTCT 20
XX DB 2 GCCCTTCTCT 11
XX
XX RESULT 431
XX ABV66709/c
XX ID ABV66709 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ABV66709;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 4495.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.

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QY      16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db      10 TTCCTAGGCA 1
||||| |||

RESULT 434
ABV69827/c
ID      ABV69827 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC      ABV69827;
XX
DT      21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human skin EST 7613.
XX
KW      Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW      immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW      psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD      11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF      20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR      03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA      (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI      Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR      WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT      In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT      homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT      e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS      Claim 24; Page 241; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC      The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC      in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC      encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC      so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC      (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC      determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC      promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC      disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC      ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC      rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC      skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC      (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db      10 TTCCTAGGCA 1
||||| |||

RESULT 435
ABV68826
ID      ABV68826 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC      ABV68826;
XX
DT      21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX

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DE      Human skin EST 6612.
XX
KW      Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW      immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW      psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD      11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF      20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR      03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA      (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI      Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR      WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT      In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT      homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT      e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Page 209; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC      The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC      in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC      encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC      so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC      (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC      determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC      promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC      disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC      ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC      rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC      skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC      (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db      2 GCCCCTTCCT 11
||||| |||

RESULT 436
ABV71899/c
ID      ABV71899 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC      ABV71899;
XX
DT      21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human skin EST 9685.
XX
KW      Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW      immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW      psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD      11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF      20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

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An isolated molecule comprising an antibody variable region which specifically binds to an extracellular domain of a tumor endothelial marker (TEM) protein, useful for inhibiting tumor growth.

Example 4; Page 326; 331pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated molecule comprising an antibody variable region which specifically binds to an extracellular domain of a tumor endothelial marker (TEM) protein selected from ABB90732, ABB90740, ABB90749, ABB90750 and ABB90769. The antibodies which bind to TEM proteins have cytostatic, immunostimulant and antiangiogenic activity. They are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, neoangiogenesis in subjects bearing a vascularised tumour, polycystic kidney disease, diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis. Human, mouse and rat TEM genes and the encoded proteins (ABL92075-ABL92141 and ABB90721-ABB90789) are disclosed as are marker oligonucleotide sequences: tumour endothelial markers (TEM) ABL91998-ABL92041 and ABL92143-ABL92191; normal endothelial markers (NEM) ABL92042-ABL92074; and pan-endothelial markers (PEM) ABL91903-ABL91995. The present sequence is that of an oligonucleotide marker useful to the invention

Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTCTCCTAAGC 24  
DB | |||||  
11 CATCCTAAGC 2

RESULT 438  
ABX71894/c  
ID ABX71894 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
XX AC ABX71894;  
XX 12-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
DE DNA tag used to identify human gene encoding PEM 67.  
KW Human; endothelial cell; EC; tumour endothelial cell; TEM; NEM;  
KW Tumour endothelial marker; normal endothelial marker; PEM;  
KW pan-endothelial marker; polycystic kidney disease; psoriasis;  
KW diabetic retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis; tumour angiogenesis;  
KW neovascularization; immune response; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;  
KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ds.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS WO200283874-A2.  
PN 24-OCT-2002.  
PD 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US008253.  
PF 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282850P.  
PR 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354262P.  
PP (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
PA Carson-Walter E, St Croix B, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;  
PI WPI; 2003-093016/08.  
DR New purified human transmembrane protein, designated as tumor endothelial marker (TEM) 3, useful for detecting, diagnosing or treating tumors,  
PT polycystic kidney disease, diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis or  
PS psoriasis.  
XX Disclosure; Page 97; 374pp; English.

03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
(HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against e.g. skin cancer.  
Claim 24; Page 313; 1345pp; German.  
The invention relates to in vitro identification (MI) of genes expressed in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression. (MI) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma; ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus; rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag CC (EST) of the invention

Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCCTTCCT 20  
DB | |||||  
10 GCCCCCTCCCT 1

RESULT 437  
ABL91969/c  
ID ABL91969 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
AC ABL91969;  
DT 30-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
DE Human Pan-Endothelial Marker SEQ ID NO 67.  
XX Human; mouse; rat; TEM; tumour endothelial marker; NEM; PEM; cytostatic;  
KW normal endothelial marker; pan-endothelial marker; immunostimulant;  
KW antiangiogenic; tumour; neovascularization; vasculatured tumour;  
KW polycystic kidney disease; diabetes; retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW psoriasis; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS WO200210217-A2.  
PN 07-FEB-2002.  
PD 01-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024031.  
PF 02-AUG-2000; 2000US-0222599P.  
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224360P.  
PP 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282850P.  
PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
PI St Croix B, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;  
DR WPI; 2002-291856/33.  
XX

CC The present invention relates to a novel method for the isolation of  
 CC endothelial cells (ECs), and the identification of genes expressed in  
 CC normal and tumour ECs. Tumour endothelial marker (TEM), normal  
 CC endothelial marker (NEM), and pan-endothelial marker (PEM) genes are  
 CC identified in human ECs. The human EC marker proteins and the  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them are useful for detecting,  
 CC diagnosing or treating tumours as well as polycystic kidney disease,  
 CC diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, and psoriasis. They are also  
 CC useful for inhibiting neoangiogenesis or tumour angiogenesis, for  
 CC inducing an immune response to tumour endothelial cells in a patient, or  
 CC for identifying candidate drugs for treating tumours. ABX71828-ABX71999  
 CC represent DNA tags for human PEM, TEM or NEM genes  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24  
 Db 11 CATCTTAAGC 2

## RESULT 439

ADQ35233  
 ID ADQ35233 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

AC ADQ35233;

DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

DE Human hair-bearing skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 50.

KW hair-bearing skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; biochip; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN DE10260931-A1.

PD 08-JUL-2004.

PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.

PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.

PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;

PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX WPI; 2004-518857/50.

PT In vitro identification of genes important for hair-bearing skin, useful  
 PT for assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 50; 250pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for hair-bearing skin in humans. The method  
 CC comprises recovering, from hair-bearing skin, a first mixture of  
 CC genetically expressed (transcribed and optionally translated) factors  
 CC (i.e. proteins, mRNA or their fragments), recovering a second, similar  
 CC mixture from skin on which hair does not grow and subjecting both  
 CC mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) to identify those  
 CC genes for which expression is markedly different between the two types of  
 CC skin. The invention also describes in vitro methods for determining  
 CC homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin and for determining activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin. A biochip and  
 CC a test kit comprising a solid support (flexible or rigid) with

CC immobilised probes are also described for determining homeostasis. The  
 CC hair-bearing skin is from the scalp and the other skin is from the face.  
 CC The method allows identification of as many as possible of the genes  
 CC important for hair-bearing skin, and therefore, of a very wide range of  
 CC potential therapeutic and cosmetic agents. ADQ35184-ADQ36518 represent  
 CC human DNA Tag fragments used to identify genes associated with hair-  
 CC bearing skin.

SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCTCT 20  
 Db 2 GGCCCTTCTCT 11

RESULT 440  
 ADQ35513/C

ID ADQ35513 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

AC ADQ35513;

DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

DE Human hair-bearing skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 330.

KW hair-bearing skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; biochip; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN DE10260931-A1.

PD 08-JUL-2004.

PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.

PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.

PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;

PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX WPI; 2004-518857/50.

PT In vitro identification of genes important for hair-bearing skin, useful  
 PT for assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 330; 250pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for hair-bearing skin in humans. The method  
 CC comprises recovering, from hair-bearing skin, a first mixture of  
 CC genetically expressed (transcribed and optionally translated) factors  
 CC (i.e. proteins, mRNA or their fragments), recovering a second, similar  
 CC mixture from skin on which hair does not grow and subjecting both  
 CC mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) to identify those  
 CC genes for which expression is markedly different between the two types of  
 CC skin. The invention also describes in vitro methods for determining  
 CC homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin and for determining activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin. A biochip and  
 CC a test kit comprising a solid support (flexible or rigid) with  
 CC immobilised probes are also described for determining homeostasis. The  
 CC hair-bearing skin is from the scalp and the other skin is from the face.  
 CC The method allows identification of as many as possible of the genes  
 CC important for hair-bearing skin, and therefore, of a very wide range of  
 CC potential therapeutic and cosmetic agents. ADQ35184-ADQ36518 represent

CC human DNA Tag fragments used to identify genes associated with hair-bearing skin.  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCTTCC 19  
 Db 10 CTCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 441  
 ADQ35583/c  
 ID ADQ35583 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADQ35583;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human hair-bearing skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 400.  
 XX  
 KW hair-bearing skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; biochip; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN DE10260931-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUL-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.  
 XX  
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Schlottmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-518857/50.  
 XX

In vitro identification of genes important for hair-bearing skin, useful for assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 400; 250pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes that are significant for hair-bearing skin in humans. The method comprises recovering, from hair-bearing skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or mixture from skin on which hair does not grow and subjecting both mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different between the two types of skin. The invention also describes in vitro methods for determining homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin and for determining activity of cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or disturbances of the homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin. A biochip and a test kit comprising a solid support (flexible or rigid) with immobilised probes are also described for determining homeostasis. The hair-bearing skin is from the scalp and the other skin is from the face. The method allows identification of as many as possible of the genes important for hair-bearing skin, and therefore, of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic agents. ADQ35184-ADQ36518 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to identify genes associated with hair-bearing skin.

XX Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26  
 Db 11 TACTAAGCAT 2

RESULT 442  
 ADQ33950/c  
 ID ADQ33950 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADQ33950;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2040.  
 XX  
 KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN DE10260928-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUL-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Schlottmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-518855/50.  
 XX

In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 2040; 577pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.

XX Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY      4 CCTCATCGCC 13
DB      10 CCTCATCTCC 1

RESULT 443
ADQ33674/C
ID ADQ33674 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ33674;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1764.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 1764; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
DB      11 CATCTTAAGC 2

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RESULT 444
ADQ33896
ID ADQ33896 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ33896;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1986.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 1986; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      11 GCCCTTCCT 20
DB      2 GCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 445
ADQ33355
ID ADQ33355 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

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XX AC ADQ33355;
XX
XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1445.
XX
XX KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
XX KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
XX PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
XX PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
XX PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
XX PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
XX PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
XX PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
XX PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 1445; 577pp; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
XX CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
XX CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
XX CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
XX CC human tissue), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
XX CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
XX CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
XX CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
XX CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
XX CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
XX CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
XX CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
XX CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
XX CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
XX CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
XX CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
XX CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
XX CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
XX CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
XX CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
DB 2 GGCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 446
ADQ34961/c
ID ADQ34961 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ADQ34961;
XX
XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX

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```

XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 3051.
XX
XX KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
XX KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
XX PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
XX PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
XX PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
XX PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
XX PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
XX PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3051; 577pp; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
XX CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
XX CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
XX CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
XX CC human tissue), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
XX CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
XX CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
XX CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
XX CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
XX CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
XX CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
XX CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
XX CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
XX CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
XX CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
XX CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
XX CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
XX CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
XX CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
XX CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. NO. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
DB 11 TCATCTCCCC 2

RESULT 447
ADQ32544
ID ADQ32544 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ADQ32544;
XX
XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 634.
XX
XX KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;

```

KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN DE10260928-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUL-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 PF  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 XX Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-518955/50.  
 DR  
 XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 634; 577pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
 CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression  
 CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
 CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
 CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
 CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
 CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
 CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
 CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
 CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 11 GCCCTTCTCT 20  
 DB 1 GCCCTTCTCT 10  
 RESULT 448  
 ADQ34355/C  
 ID ADQ34355 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADQ34355;  
 XX  
 XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2445.  
 XX  
 XX facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX

PN DE10260928-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 08-JUL-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 PF  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 XX Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-518955/50.  
 DR  
 XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2445; 577pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
 CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression  
 CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
 CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
 CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
 CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
 CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
 CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
 CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
 CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 11 GCCCTTCTCT 20  
 DB 10 GCCCTTCTCT 1  
 RESULT 449  
 ADQ33894  
 ID ADQ33894 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADQ33894;  
 XX  
 XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1984.  
 XX  
 XX facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX DE10260928-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUL-2004.  
 XX

PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Schlottmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.  
 XX  
 XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 1984; 577pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
 CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to a protected area, especially from the  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
 CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
 CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
 CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
 CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
 CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
 CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
 CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14  
 Db |||||  
 1 CTCACGCC 10

RESULT 450  
 ADQ34474/c  
 ID ADQ34474 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADQ34474;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2564.  
 XX  
 KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN DE10260928-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUL-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX  
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX

PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Schlottmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.  
 XX  
 XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2564; 577pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
 CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to a protected area, especially from the  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
 CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
 CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
 CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
 CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
 CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
 CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
 CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 Db |||||  
 10 CCACCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 451  
 ADS78033  
 ID ADS78033 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADS78033;  
 XX  
 DT 30-DEC-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Breast cancer detection oligonucleotide #1815.  
 XX  
 KW ss; primer; cytostatic; RNA interference; RNAi; gene silencing;  
 KW antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor; cathepsin K inhibitor;  
 KW cathepsin L inhibitor; cathepsin F inhibitor;  
 KW metalloprotease 2 inhibitor; thrombospondin-2 antagonist;  
 KW collagen antagonist; diagnosis; breast tissue; cancer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2004085621-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 07-OCT-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 22-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US008866.  
 XX  
 PR 20-MAR-2003; 2003US-0456735P.  
 XX  
 PA (DAND ) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

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XX PI Polyak K, Porter D, Allinen M;
XX DR WPI; 2004-728732/71.
XX CC Diagnosing breast cancer comprises determining expression levels of a
XX PT gene selected from those differentially expressed in normal or cancerous
XX PT cells of a breast tissue sample including interleukin 1, thrombospondin 1
XX PT and cystatin C.
XX PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 1815; 149pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of diagnosis (M1) comprising: (a)
XX CC providing a test sample of breast tissue; (b) determining the level of
XX CC expression in the test sample of a gene (e.g. interleukin-8, superoxide
XX CC dismutase 2 and tubulin, alpha 3) selected from Table 1 given in the
XX CC specification, and (c) if the gene is expressed in the test sample at a
XX CC lower level than in a control normal breast tissue sample, diagnosing the
XX CC test sample as containing cancer cells. The method is used for diagnosing
XX CC breast cancer. This sequence corresponds to an oligonucleotide primer
XX CC used in the method of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCACGCCCC 14
DB 1 CTCACGCCCC 10

RESULT 452
ADZ24447
ID ADZ24447 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ADZ24447;
XX DT 16-JUN-2005 (first entry)
XX DE Human SNP detection related oligonucleotide #1414.
XX SS; haplotype mapping; SNP detection; tumor; cytostatic; neoplasm;
XX KW immune disorder; cardiovascular disease; metabolic disorder;
XX KW respiratory disease; musculoskeletal disease; renal disease;
XX KW nephrotropic; endocrine disease; genitourinary disease.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2005030952-A1.
XX PD 07-APR-2005.
XX PF 30-SEP-2004; 2004WO-JP014784.
XX PR 30-SEP-2003; 2003JP-00342519.
XX PR 28-MAY-2004; 2004JP-00158717.
XX PA (RIKE ) RIKEN KK.
XX PA (STAG-) STAGEN CO LTD.
XX PA (SEKI/) SEKINE A.
XX PA (IIDA/) IIDA A.
XX PA (SAIT/) SAITO S.
XX PI Sekine A, Iida A, Saito S, Nakamura Y, Kamatani N;
XX WPI; 2005-305936/31.
XX CC Analyzing haplotype, by detecting polymorphism in drug-related genes,
XX PT electing common polymorphism (CP), building haplotype block using CP,
XX PT specifying CP within block, specifying tag polymorphism from CP within
XX PT block.

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XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1414; 1290pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of analyzing haplotype, by detecting
XX CC gene polymorphism in drug-related genes such as aryl acetylamide
XX CC deacetylase, arylalkylamine N-acetyl transferase or ATP-binding cassette,
XX CC sub-family A (ABCI), member 1. The method is useful for analyzing
XX CC haplotype. The method is useful for estimating the sensitivity or disease
XX CC of a medicine or a foreign material, for selecting medicine for
XX CC preventing or treating diseases, for determining appropriate dosage of
XX CC medicine for preventing or treating a disease, for analyzing a drug
XX CC interaction, and for determining the related polymorphism relative to the
XX CC sensitivity of the medicine, foreign material or disease. The diseases
XX CC include malignant tumor, immune disorder circulatory disease, metabolic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, respiratory disease and muscle associated
XX CC disease. The method enables analysis of the individual differences
XX CC related to the sensitivity of a medicine, using a haplotype, without
XX CC using each single nucleotide polymorphism. The present sequence
XX CC represents a human SNP detection related oligonucleotide.
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCG 11
DB 1 CACGTCATCG 10

RESULT 453
AAT63037/c
ID AAT63037 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC AAT63037;
XX DT 02-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX DE TNF-alpha mRNA series 3 (3' untranslated region) oligonucleotide 8.
XX KW Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; therapeutic agent;
XX KW chimeric oligonucleotide library; antisense binding site;
XX KW antisense compound; drug target validation; 3' untranslated region; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9710332-A2.
XX PD 20-MAR-1997.
XX PF 13-SEP-1996; 96WO-GB002275.
XX PR 14-SEP-1995; 95GB-00018864.
XX PA (BRAX-) BRAX GENOMICS LTD.
XX PI Schmidt G;
XX WPI; 1997-202228/18.
XX CC Chimeric oligo:nucleotide library - for use in identifying anti-sense
XX CC binding sites in target messenger RNA.
XX PS Example 2; Page 29; 44pp; English.
XX CC Oligonucleotides of series 3, AAT63030-37, have specific anti-mRNA
XX CC sequences to the 3' untranslated region (nucleotides 1489-1585) of tumour
XX CC necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha mRNA. These oligonucleotides are an example
XX CC of a new chimeric oligonucleotide library, used to identify an antisense
XX CC binding site in a target mRNA (in this case TNF-alpha). The library
XX CC comprises a set of distinct chimeric oligonucleotides capable of
XX CC hybridising to mRNA to form a duplex, the nucleotide sequences of which

```



CC each have a common length of 7-20 bases. All of the nucleotides of the  
 CC common length which are present as subsequences in the target mRNA are  
 CC present in the library. Each nucleotide sequence comprises a recognition  
 CC region recognisable by a duplex-cutting RNase, and a flanking region of  
 CC chemically modified nucleotides which binds to the mRNA sufficiently  
 CC tightly to stabilise the duplex for the RNase. Each oligonucleotide is  
 CC protected against exonuclease attack. The libraries can be used to  
 CC identify optimal effective antisense compounds against specific mRNA  
 CC targets. The antisense compounds are useful as potential therapeutic  
 CC agents, and as tools for drug target validation

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 14 CTTTCCTAAG 23  
 Db 10 CTTTCCTAAG 1

## RESULT 454

AAV32291  
 ID AAV32291 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC AAV32291;

XX XX 18-AUG-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Random primed reverse transcription PCR primer 31.

XX KW RT-PCR; primer; amplification; reverse transcription; RNA fingerprinting;  
 KW differential gene expression; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9813521-A1.

XX PD 02-APR-1998.

XX PF 26-SEP-1997; 97WO-EP005290.

XX PR 27-SEP-1996; 96GB-00020216.

XX PA (SANR-) FOND CENT SAN RAPPAELE DEL MONTE TABOR.

XX PI Consalez G, Fece R;

XX DR WPI; 1998-230725/20.

XX PT Differential screening of gene expression by reverse transcription  
 PT polymerase chain reaction - uses random priming with primers selected for  
 PT high efficiency and selectivity by computer screening of database(s).

XX PS Claim 9; Page 24; 37pp; English.

XX CC The invention provides a method for the differential screening of gene  
 CC expression by random primed reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR). The  
 CC primer sequences are generated by stimulating PCR reactions on non-  
 CC redundant mammalian nucleotide sequence databank entries containing at  
 CC least 1,000 bp of coding region. The primers selected, such as the  
 CC present one, had to meet various criteria such as having an efficiency  
 CC index between 2-10, having a selectivity index higher than 1, being 12 bp  
 CC long i.e. 8 C or G and 4 T or A, and each primer differed from the others  
 CC in at least 5 of the 8 bases at the 3'-end. The invention claims the  
 CC selected primers make it possible to use internally primed, PCR-based RNA  
 CC fingerprinting for simple, exhaustive and systematic analysis of  
 CC differential gene expression as an advantageous alternative to  
 CC differential display. The method can also be useful for isolating new  
 CC coding sequences and to compare known and new genes

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2 CACCTCATCGCC 13  
 Db 1 CGCCTCATTCGS 12

## RESULT 455

AAV76712

ID AAV76712 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC AAV76712;

XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX DE TNF-alpha inhibitor 28903.

XX KW TNF-alpha; inhibitor; chimeric antisense oligonucleotide; septic shock;  
 KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory skin disorder; cachexia;  
 KW autoimmune disorder; meningococcal septicemia; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW pulmonary inflammatory disorder; graft versus host disease; lymphoma;  
 KW psoriasis; eczema; ultraviolet erythema; therapy; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9927086-A1.

XX PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX PF 24-NOV-1998; 98WO-GB0003500.

XX PR 25-NOV-1997; 97GB-00024916.

XX PR 26-JAN-1998; 98GB-00001617.

XX PA (BRAX-) BRAX GENOMICS LTD.

XX PI Schmidt G, Thompson AH;

XX DR WPI; 1999-347715/29.

XX PT Chimeric antisense oligonucleotides against tumor necrosis factor alpha  
 PT useful for treating inflammatory skin disorders.

XX PS Claim 1; Page 27; 39pp; English.

XX CC This sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotides, of the  
 CC invention, that is an inhibitor of tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-  
 CC alpha). Compositions, containing the chimeric antisense oligonucleotides  
 CC and a duplex cutting enzyme, are useful in the treatment of disorders  
 CC associated with expression of TNF-alpha (especially in keratinocytes).  
 CC Such disorders are, e.g. inflammatory skin disorders, cachexia, an  
 CC autoimmune disorder, meningococcal septicemia, a pulmonary inflammatory  
 CC disorder, rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock, graft versus host disease  
 CC and lymphoma. Inflammatory skin disorders are, e.g. psoriasis, eczema and  
 CC ultraviolet erythema. Once the mRNA is cut by the RNase in the chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, the mRNA and the oligonucleotide detach,  
 CC leaving the antisense oligonucleotide to bind another mRNA. Hence the  
 CC chimeric antisense oligonucleotide acts catalytically. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotides are protected against attack by exonuclease, increasing  
 CC their half-life. The presence of flanking regions that are chemically  
 CC modified, increases the binding constant of the oligonucleotide for  
 CC hybridisation to the target mRNA and increases the stability of the  
 CC oligonucleotide in vivo

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAG 23  
 Db 3 CTTTCCTAAG 12

RESULT 456  
 AAC80715  
 ID AAC80715 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC80715;  
 XX  
 DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide, SEQ ID NO:135.  
 XX

CpG oligodeoxynucleotide; unmethylated; antigen-presenting cell;  
 immunogenic; cytokine release; natural killer cell; NK cell activation;  
 cell-mediated immune response; T-cell response; humoral response;  
 B-cell response; antibody production; immune response induction; vaccine;  
 allergy; asthma; infection; bacterial; viral; fungal; protozoal;  
 parasitic; tuberculosis; AIDS; autoimmune disease; lupus erythematosus;  
 rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; solid tumour; cancer;  
 immune deficiency; biological warfare agent; cytostatic; antiarthritic;  
 antimicrobial; antiallergic; protozoacide; tuberculostatic;  
 antiasthmatic; dermatological; phosphorothioate; ss.

OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200061151-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 19-OCT-2000.  
 XX  
 XX 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009839.  
 PF  
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128898P.  
 PR  
 XX (KLIN/) KLINMAN D.  
 PA (ISHI/) ISHII K.  
 PA (VERT/) VERTHELYI D.  
 XX  
 PI Klinman D, Ishii K, Verthelyi D;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-006880/01.  
 DR

Novel oligonucleotides useful for the prevention and treatment of  
 allergies, cancer, and autoimmune disorders and for ameliorating symptoms  
 resulting from exposure to a bio-warfare agent.

PS Claim 4; Page 44; 46pp; English.  
 XX

The invention relates to novel immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotides  
 (AAC80581-C80723). The oligonucleotide are at least 10 bases long and  
 comprise one of the generic sequences 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' or 5'-RY-CpG-RY  
 -3'. The central CpG motif is unmethylated, and the oligonucleotides  
 optionally have phosphorothioate linkages which make them more resistant  
 to degradation. The invention also relates to an oligonucleotide delivery  
 complex comprising an oligonucleotide of the invention and a targeting  
 agent, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide  
 delivery complex. The oligonucleotides are able to induce either a cell-  
 mediated (T-cell) response or a humoral (B-cell, antibody) response, with  
 oligonucleotides of the sequence 5'-RY-CpG-RY-3' being able to induce a  
 cell-mediated response, and those of the sequence 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3'  
 being able to induce a humoral response. It is thought that after  
 administration, the oligonucleotide acts on antigen-presenting cells  
 (e.g., macrophages and dendritic cells), which then release cytokines,  
 leading to activation of natural killer (NK) cells. A cell-mediated or  
 humoral response can then occur by activation of T- or B-cells. The  
 induction of an immune response is useful for treating, preventing or  
 ameliorating an allergic reaction (preferably asthma), or an infection,  
 where an immunogenic CpG oligonucleotide is administered either alone or  
 in combination with an anti-allergenic agent or anti-infectious agent.  
 The allergic conditions which may be treated include eczema, allergic  
 rhinitis, hayfever, urticaria, food allergies and other atopic

CC conditions, and the infections which may be treated include viral,  
 CC bacterial, fungal and protozoal infections such as tuberculosis, AIDS,  
 CC leishmania and schistosomiasis. Immune response induction may also be  
 CC used in the treatment of an autoimmune disorder (e.g., lupus  
 CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis), a disease  
 CC associated with immune system deficiency, and symptoms resulting from  
 CC exposure to an agent of biological warfare. An immunogenic CpG  
 CC oligonucleotide, either alone or in combination with an anti-cancer  
 CC agent, is useful for treating solid tumour cancer. The induction of an  
 CC immune response is used in antisense therapy and to improve the efficacy  
 CC of a vaccine. The oligonucleotide is preferably administered to  
 CC lymphocytes ex vivo, producing activated lymphocytes which are then  
 CC administered to the host. The present sequence represents an immunogenic  
 CC CpG oligodeoxynucleotide of the invention  
 XX

SEQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18  
 ||||| |||  
 Db 1 TCGCCCTTC 10

RESULT 457  
 AAC80689  
 ID AAC80689 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAC80689;  
 XX  
 DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide, SEQ ID NO:109.  
 XX

CpG oligodeoxynucleotide; unmethylated; antigen-presenting cell;  
 immunogenic; cytokine release; natural killer cell; NK cell activation;  
 cell-mediated immune response; T-cell response; humoral response;  
 B-cell response; antibody production; immune response induction; vaccine;  
 allergy; asthma; infection; bacterial; viral; fungal; protozoal;  
 parasitic; tuberculosis; AIDS; autoimmune disease; lupus erythematosus;  
 rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; solid tumour; cancer;  
 immune deficiency; biological warfare agent; cytostatic; antiarthritic;  
 antimicrobial; antiallergic; protozoacide; tuberculostatic;  
 antiasthmatic; dermatological; phosphorothioate; ss.

OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX WO200061151-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 19-OCT-2000.  
 PD  
 XX 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009839.  
 PF  
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128898P.  
 PR  
 XX (KLIN/) KLINMAN D.  
 PA (ISHI/) ISHII K.  
 PA (VERT/) VERTHELYI D.  
 XX  
 PI Klinman D, Ishii K, Verthelyi D;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-006880/01.  
 DR

Novel oligonucleotides useful for the prevention and treatment of  
 allergies, cancer, and autoimmune disorders and for ameliorating symptoms  
 resulting from exposure to a bio-warfare agent.

PS Claim 4; Page 40; 46pp; English.  
 XX

The invention relates to novel immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotides  
 (AAC80581-C80723). The oligonucleotide are at least 10 bases long and

comprise one of the generic sequences 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' or 5'-RY-CpG-RY-3'. The central CpG motif is unmodified, and the oligonucleotides optionally have phosphorothioate linkages which make them more resistant to degradation. The invention also relates to an oligonucleotide delivery complex comprising an oligonucleotide of the invention and a targeting agent, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide delivery complex. The oligonucleotides are able to induce either a cell-mediated (T-cell) response or a humoral (B-cell, antibody) response, with oligonucleotides of the sequence 5'-RY-CpG-RY-3' being able to induce a cell-mediated response, and those of the sequence 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' being able to induce a humoral response. It is thought that after administration, the oligonucleotide acts on antigen-presenting cells (e.g. macrophages and dendritic cells), which then release cytokines, leading to activation of natural killer (NK) cells. A cell-mediated or humoral response can then occur by activation of T- or B-cells. The induction of an immune response is useful for treating, preventing or ameliorating an allergic reaction (preferably asthma), or an infection, where an immunogenic CpG oligonucleotide is administered either alone or in combination with an anti-allergenic agent or anti-infectious agent. The allergic conditions which may be treated include eczema, allergic rhinitis, hayfever, urticaria, food allergies and other atopic conditions, and the infections which may be treated include viral, bacterial, fungal and protozoal infections such as tuberculosis, AIDS, leishmania and schistosomiasis. Immune response induction may also be used in the treatment of an autoimmune disorder (e.g., lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis), a disease associated with immune system deficiency, and symptoms resulting from exposure to an agent of biological warfare. An immunogenic CpG oligonucleotide, either alone or in combination with an anti-cancer agent, is useful for treating solid tumour cancer. The induction of an immune response is used in antineoplastic therapy and to improve the efficacy of a vaccine. The oligonucleotide is preferably administered to lymphocytes ex vivo, producing activated lymphocytes which are then administered to the host. The present sequence represents an immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide of the invention

Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCGCTTC 18  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 1 TCGCCGCTTC 10

RESULT 458  
 ABI26159/C  
 ID ABI26159 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

AC ABI26159;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326132 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 326132; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 12 CTTCTTAAGC 3

RESULT 459

ABI29089

ID ABI29089 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

AC ABI29089;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 329062 for detecting SNP TSC0034738.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 329062; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 ||| |||||  
 Db 3 CCACUCTAA 12

RESULT 460  
 ABI11093/c  
 ID ABI11093 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABI11093;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 311066 for detecting SNP TSC0024292.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 311066; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCTC 16  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 11 CATCGACCTC 2

RESULT 461  
 ABI41247  
 ID ABI41247 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABI41247;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 341220 for detecting SNP TSC0041937.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX

Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 341220; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 ||||| |||||  
 Db 2 CCACCTCAC 11

RESULT 462  
 ABI70700/c  
 ID ABI70700 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI70700;

```

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 370673 for detecting SNP TSC0058310.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 370673; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db 12 CCACCTTCAC 3
RESULT 463
ABI62947/c
ID ABI62947 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI62947;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 362920 for detecting SNP TSC0053531.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 370673; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db 12 CCACCTTCAC 3
RESULT 463
ABI62947/c
ID ABI62947 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI62947;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 362920 for detecting SNP TSC0030421.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

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PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 362920; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db 12 CCACCTTCAC 3
RESULT 464
ABI21722
ID ABI21722 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI21722;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 321695 for detecting SNP TSC0030421.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

```

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 321695; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13  
DB 2 CCTCATCACC 11  
  
RESULT 465  
ABH91575/C  
ID ABH91575 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABH91575;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 291568 for detecting SNP TSC0014836.  
XX  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 291568; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26  
DB 12 TCCTAAACAT 3  
  
RESULT 466  
ABI41966/C  
ID ABI41966 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI41966;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 341939 for detecting SNP TSC0042302.  
XX  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 341939; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 15 CTTCTCAAGC 24  
DB 11 CTTCTCAAGC 24

Db 12 CTTCTAAC 3

RESULT 467

AB147871

ID AB147871 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC AB147871;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 347844 for detecting SNP TSC0045291.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

XX methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 347844; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073

XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12

DB 2 ACCTCATCAC 11

RESULT 468

AB171584/C

ID AB171584 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC AB171584;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 371557 for detecting SNP TSC0058858.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

XX methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 371557; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073

XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21

DB 10 CCCCTCCCTA 1

RESULT 469

ABH71559

ID ABH71559 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABH71559;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 271536 for detecting SNP TSC0002540.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 271536; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 Db 1 CCACCTCAAC 10  
 |||||  
 |||||  
 RESULT 470  
 ABH85398/c  
 ID ABH85398 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH85398;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285391 for detecting SNP TSC0012269.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285391; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 10 CACTTCCTAA 1  
 |||||  
 |||||  
 RESULT 471  
 ABH85729/c  
 ID ABH85729 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH85729;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285722 for detecting SNP TSC0012410.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285722; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX



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SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCGCACC 2

RESULT 472
ABH86401
ID ABH86401 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC
XX
AC ABH86401;
XX
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 286394 for detecting SNP TSC0012710.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 286394; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 2 TTCCTAACCA 11

RESULT 473
AB113093/c
ID AB113093 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC
XX
AC AB113093;
XX
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 371823 for detecting SNP TSC0059007.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

```



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CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 2 TTCCTAATCA 11
|||||

RESULT 477
ABI24418/c
ID ABI24418 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
AC ABI24418;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 324391 for detecting SNP TSC0031989.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 324391; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 11 TCCTAAGCAT 2
|||||

RESULT 478
ABI02309
ID ABI02309 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI02309;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302282 for detecting SNP TSC0019906.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302282; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCGCTTCCTA 11
|||||

RESULT 479
ABH88987
ID ABH88987 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH88987;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

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XX DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 288980 for detecting SNP TSC0013751.
XX KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS      Homo sapiens.
XX PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT      methylation status.
XX PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 288980; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      13 CCTTTCCTAA 22
Db      || |||||
        1 CCTTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 480
ABI42229
ID      ABI42229 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC      ABI42229;
XX DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 342202 for detecting SNP TSC0004659.
XX KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS      Homo sapiens.
XX PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT      methylation status.

```

```

PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS      Homo sapiens.
XX PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT      methylation status.
XX PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 342202; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db      |||| |||||
        1 CCCCTTCCTA 10

RESULT 481
ABI49387/c
ID      ABI49387 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC      ABI49387;
XX DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 349360 for detecting SNP TSC0007230.
XX KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS      Homo sapiens.
XX PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT      methylation status.

```

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 349360; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18  
||| |||||  
11 TCGCCCTTC 2

Db

RESULT 482  
ABI69041  
ID ABI69041 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
AC ABI69041;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 369014 for detecting SNP TSC0057403.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 369014; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
||||| |||  
2 CCCTTCCTAA 11

Db

RESULT 483  
ABI57425/c  
ID ABI57425 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX AC ABI57425;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357398 for detecting SNP TSC0050589.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357398; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCCTAAC 24  
||||| |  
10 CTTCCTAAC 1

Db

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RESULT 484
ABI65109/c
ID ABI65109 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI65109;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 365082 for detecting SNP TSC0054906.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 365082; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCTCC 1
|||||||

RESULT 485
ABI25738/c
ID ABI25738 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI25738;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 325711 for detecting SNP TSC0032671.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

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KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 325711; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCTCAAC 2
|||||||

RESULT 486
ABI26262/c
ID ABI26262 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI26262;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326235 for detecting SNP TSC0032968.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

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XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WI WIPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 326235; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAGCAT 26
Db 10 TCCTAACCAT 1
||||| |||

RESULT 487
ABH80800
ID ABH80800 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABH80800;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 280793 for detecting SNP TSC0009077.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WI WIPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 280793; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

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CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 2 CCACCTTATC 11
||||| |||

RESULT 488
ABI31053
ID ABI31053 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI31053;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 331026 for detecting SNP TSC0035918.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WI WIPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 331026; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19  
 DB 1 CACCCCTTCC 10

## RESULT 489

ABI09127  
 ID ABI09127 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI09127;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 309100 for detecting SNP TSC0023367.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 309100; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12  
 DB 2 ACCTCATCTC 11

## RESULT 490

ABH84420/c  
 ID ABH84420 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX

AC ABH84420;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 284413 for detecting SNP TSC0011825.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 284413; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 DB 12 CTCCTCCTAA 3  
 XX  
 RESULT 491  
 ABI13238/c  
 ID ABI13238 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI13238;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 313211 for detecting SNP TSC0025572.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.



XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313211; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI02073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 10 CCCTTCCAA 1  
 |||||  
 |||||  
 RESULT 492  
 ABH92015/C  
 ID ABH92015 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC ABH92015;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292008 for detecting SNP TSC0015047.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 292008; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI02073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCTTCCTAA 21  
 Db 12 CCCTTCCTAA 3  
 |||||  
 |||||  
 RESULT 493  
 ABI45758/C  
 ID ABI45758 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC ABI45758;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345731 for detecting SNP TSC0044161.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345731; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI02073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

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CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTC 19
DB 12 CGCCCTCC 3

RESULT 494
ABI49204
ID ABI49204 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABI49204;
XX
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 349177 for detecting SNP TSC0045956.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 349177; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22

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Db      || |||||
1 CCATTCCTAA 10

RESULT 495
ABI56671/c
ID ABI56671 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABI56671;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 356644 for detecting SNP TSC0006722.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 356644; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
DB 11 CCCCTCCCTA 2

RESULT 496
ABI71473/c
ID ABI71473 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABI71473;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 371446 for detecting SNP TSC0058776.

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XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 371446; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 TTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 11 TTCTTAACCA 2
RESULT 497
ABI59195
ID ABI59195 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
AC
AC ABI59195;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 359168 for detecting SNP TSC0009158.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX

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PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 359168; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCCTC 10
Db 1 CCCCTCCTC 10
RESULT 498
ABI28103/C
ID ABI28103 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABI28103;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 328076 for detecting SNP TSC0034069.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 328076; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

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XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCTTCCTAA 1
|||||

RESULT 499
ABI34824/c
ID ABI34824 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI34824;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 334797 for detecting SNP TSC0038412.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 334797; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCTTCCTAA 1
|||||

RESULT 500
ABI09996
ID ABI09996 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI09996;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 309969 for detecting SNP TSC0023756.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 309969; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 3 CCCATCGCCC 12
|||||

RESULT 501

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ABI43459
ID  ABI43459 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX  AC  ABI43459;
XX  DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX  DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 343432 for detecting SNP TSC0043069.
XX  KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX  KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX  KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX  OS  Homo sapiens.
XX  PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX  PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX  PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX  PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX  PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX  PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX  WI  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX  PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX  PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX  PT  methylation status.
XX  PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 343432; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX  CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX  CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX  CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX  CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX  CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX  CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX  CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX  CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX  CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX  CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX  CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX  CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX  SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX  CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX  CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX  CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX  CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX  CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX  CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX  CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX  CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX  CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX  CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX  CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX  CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX  SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db 3 CCACCTTCATC 12

RESULT 502
ABI58194
ID  ABI58194 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX  AC  ABI58194;
XX  DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX  DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 358167 for detecting SNP TSC0050979.
XX  KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX  KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX  KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX  OS  Homo sapiens.
XX  PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX  PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX  PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX  PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX  PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX  PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

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OS  Homo sapiens.
XX  PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX  PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX  PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX  PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX  PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX  PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX  WI  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX  PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX  PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX  PT  methylation status.
XX  PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 358167; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX  CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX  CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX  CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX  CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX  CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX  CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX  CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX  CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX  CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX  CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX  CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX  CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX  SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCTTCCTTA 10

RESULT 503
ABI58705/c
ID  ABI58705 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX  AC  ABI58705;
XX  DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX  DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 358678 for detecting SNP TSC0051239.
XX  KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX  KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX  KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX  OS  Homo sapiens.
XX  PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX  PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX  PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX  PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX  PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX  PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

```

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 CC Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 358678; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABCG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT2073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 CC Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19  
 Db 12 CGCCCTTACC 3  
 RESULT 504  
 ABI78539/c  
 ID ABI78539 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI78539;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 378512 for detecting SNP TSC0062816.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 378512; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABCG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT2073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 CC Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 XX  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 10 CCCGTCCTAA 1  
 RESULT 505  
 ABI18278/c  
 ID ABI18278 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI18278;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 318251 for detecting SNP TSC0028539.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 318251; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABCG9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT2073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 CC Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 XX



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XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 282953; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 3 CCACCTCAAC 12
|||||||
|||||||

RESULT 509
ABH85730/C
ID ABH85730 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABH85730;
XX XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285723 for detecting SNP TSC0012410.
XX XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285723 for detecting SNP TSC0012410.
XX XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

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PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285723; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCACATC 2
|||||||
|||||||

RESULT 510
ABI12890
ID ABI12890 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI12890;
XX XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 312863 for detecting SNP TSC0025339.
XX XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 312863; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

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CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CCCTTCCTAA 11

RESULT 511  
 ABII14403  
 ID ABII14403 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

AC ABII14403;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314376 for detecting SNP TSC0026323.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314376; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CCCCTACCTA 10

RESULT 512

ABII14794/C  
 ID ABII14794 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

AC ABII14794;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314767 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314767; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 |||||  
 Db 11 CCACCATCATC 2

RESULT 513

ABI45902  
 ID ABI45902 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

AC ABI45902;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345875 for detecting SNP TSC0044261.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345875; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 3 CCCTTCCAA 12  
 |||||  
 |||||  
 RESULT 514  
 ABI63614  
 ID ABI63614 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI63614;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 363587 for detecting SNP TSC0053956.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 363587; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26  
 Db 3 TCCTAAGCAT 12  
 |||||  
 |||||  
 RESULT 515  
 ABH92999/c  
 ID ABH92999 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABH92999;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292992 for detecting SNP TSC0015445.  
 DE  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 292992; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 Db 12 CCACCCCATC 3  
 |||||

RESULT 516

ABH71097/c  
 ID ABH71097 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABH71097;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 271074 for detecting SNP TSC0002388.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 271074; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25  
 Db 12 TTCCTAACA 3  
 |||||

RESULT 517

ABH98732/c  
 ID ABH98732 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABH98732;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 298725 for detecting SNP TSC0018250.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 298725; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25  
 Db 10 TTCCTAACA 1  
 |||||

RESULT 518

ABH75078/c  
 ID ABH75078 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX ABH75078;  
AC  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 275065 for detecting SNP TSC0003772.  
DE  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
PD  
XX  
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
PF  
XX  
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
PR  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
PA  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
DR  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 275065; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
Db 10 CTCTTCCTAA 1  
RESULT 519  
ABI30315/c  
ID ABI30315 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
XX ABI30315;  
AC  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 330288 for detecting SNP TSC0035434.  
DE  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX

PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
PD  
XX  
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
PF  
XX  
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
PR  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
PA  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
DR  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 330288; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5 CTCATCGGCC 14  
Db 12 CTCCTCGGCC 3  
RESULT 520  
ABH81971  
ID ABH81971 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
XX ABH81971;  
AC  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 281964 for detecting SNP TSC0010203.  
DE  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
PD  
XX  
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
PF  
XX  
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
PR  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
PA  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
DR  
XX

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 281964; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
XX QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
XX |||||  
XX Db 3 CCCTACCTAA 12  
  
XX RESULT 521  
XX ABI36884  
XX ID ABI36884 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX AC ABI36884;  
XX  
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 336857 for detecting SNP TSC0039556.  
XX  
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 336857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
XX QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
XX |||||  
XX Db 3 CCCTACCTAA 12  
  
XX RESULT 521  
XX ABI36884  
XX ID ABI36884 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX AC ABI36884;  
XX  
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 336857 for detecting SNP TSC0039556.  
XX  
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 336857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
XX QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
XX |||||  
XX Db 1 CCCTTCCTAA 10  
  
XX RESULT 522  
XX ABI16900/c  
XX ID ABI16900 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX AC ABI16900;  
XX  
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 316873 for detecting SNP TSC0027651.  
XX  
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 316873; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      13 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db      11 CTCCTCCTAA 2

RESULT 523
ABI51216
ID      ABI51216 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI51216;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 351189 for detecting SNP TSC00000218.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 351189; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db      3 ACCTAATCGC 12

RESULT 524
ABI54740
ID      ABI54740 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI54740;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX

```

```

DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 354713 for detecting SNP TSC0049238.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 354713; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db      3 CAACCTCATC 12

RESULT 525
ABI57280
ID      ABI57280 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI57280;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357253 for detecting SNP TSC0000667.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

```

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX XX  
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357253; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX XX  
 XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 16 TTCTTAAGCA 25  
 DB 3 TTCTTAATCA 12  
 RESULT 526  
 ABI67180  
 ID ABI67180 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC ABI67180;  
 XX XX  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 367153 for detecting SNP TSC0056196.  
 XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX XX  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 367153; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX XX  
 XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 17 TCCTTAAGCAT 26  
 DB 1 TCCTTAATCAT 10  
 RESULT 527  
 ABH93571/C  
 ID ABH93571 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC ABH93571;  
 XX XX  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293564 for detecting SNP TSC0015678.  
 XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX XX  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX DR  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX XX  
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 293564; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
   |||||
Db 12 ACCTCATCCC 3

RESULT 528
ABI31659/C
ID ABI31659 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI31659;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 331632 for detecting SNP TSC0036372.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 331632; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
   |||||
Db 10 CCCTTCCAA 1

RESULT 529
ABH89749
ID ABH89749 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH89749;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 289742 for detecting SNP TSC0014077.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 289742; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
   |||||
Db 1 CCTCTCATC 10

RESULT 530
ABH92023/C
ID ABH92023 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH92023;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292016 for detecting SNP TSC0015051.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 292016; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABIO0010-ABI02073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATGCG 12
Db 10 ACCTCATGTC 1
|||||||
|

RESULT 531
AB164698/c
ID AB164698 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC AB164698;
XX DN 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 364671 for detecting SNP TSC0054648.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 364671; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABIO0010-ABI02073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATGCG 12
Db 10 ACCTCATGTC 1
|||||||
|

RESULT 532
AB122284
ID AB122284 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC AB122284;
XX DN 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 322257 for detecting SNP TSC0030756.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 322257; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

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PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 364671; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABIO0010-ABI02073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CTACCTCATC 2
|||||||
|

RESULT 532
AB122284
ID AB122284 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC AB122284;
XX DN 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 322257 for detecting SNP TSC0030756.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 322257; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

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XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 304900 for detecting SNP TSC0021161.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PF Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 304900; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX PS This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI02073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
XX Db 12 CCCATCCTAA 3
XX
XX RESULT 536
XX ABI30691
XX ID ABI30691 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI30691;
XX XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 330664 for detecting SNP TSC0035645.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PF Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 330664; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX PS This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI02073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
XX Db 12 CCCATCCTAA 3
XX
XX RESULT 537
XX ABI35505
XX ID ABI35505 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI35505;
XX XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 335478 for detecting SNP TSC0038850.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

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PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PF Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 330664; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX PS This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI02073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
XX Db 3 CCACCTTCAC 12
XX
XX RESULT 537
XX ABI35505
XX ID ABI35505 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI35505;
XX XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 335478 for detecting SNP TSC0038850.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

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PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 335478; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
DB 3 CCCTTACTAA 12  
||||| |||||  
  
RESULT 538  
ABI15443  
ID ABI15443 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI15443;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 315416 for detecting SNP TSC0026910.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 315416; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
DB 3 CCCTTACTAA 12  
||||| |||||  
  
RESULT 539  
ABI47013/C  
ID ABI47013 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI47013;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 346986 for detecting SNP TSC0005687.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 346986; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
DB 1 CCACATCATC 10  
||||| |||||  
DB 1 CCACATCATC 10  
||||| |||||

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
DB 1 CCACATCATC 10  
||||| |||||  
  
RESULT 539  
ABI47013/C  
ID ABI47013 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
AC ABI47013;  
XX  
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 346986 for detecting SNP TSC0005687.  
XX  
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 346986; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
DB 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
||||| |||||

Db 11 CCCTTCATAA 2

RESULT 540

ABI161876

XX ID ABI161876 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI161876;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 361849 for detecting SNP TSC0052888.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX PI MPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

XX PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 361849; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

XX CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22

DB 1 CCCTACCTAA 10

RESULT 541

ABI78595/c

XX ID ABI78595 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI78595;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 378568 for detecting SNP TSC0062846.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX PI MPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

XX PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 378568; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

XX CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10

DB 10 CAACCTCATC 1

RESULT 542

ABI81129

XX ID ABI81129 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI81129;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 381102 for detecting SNP TSC0006738.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 381102; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10  
 Db 2 CCACCTTCACC 11  
 |||||  
 RESULT 543  
 ABH68887  
 ID ABH68887 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABH68887;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 268864 for detecting SNP TSC0001471.  
 DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200177384-A2.  
 PN 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 268864; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
 Db 3 CCCCTTCCTA 12  
 |||||  
 RESULT 544  
 ABI21056/c  
 ID ABI21056 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABI21056;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 321029 for detecting SNP TSC0030028.  
 DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200177384-A2.  
 PN 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 321029; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

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SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 9 TCGCCCTTC 18
Db 11 TCGCCACTTC 2

RESULT 545
ABH97990
ID ABH97990 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC
XX
AC ABH97990;
XX
XX
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 297983 for detecting SNP TSC0017858.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 297983; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACCTCATGCC 12
Db 2 ACCTCATCCC 11

RESULT 546
AB102134
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCATCCTAA 11

RESULT 547
AB107705
ID AB107705 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC AB107705;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307678 for detecting SNP TSC0022620.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

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ID ABI02134 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI02134;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302107 for detecting SNP TSC0019797.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302107; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and AB100010-AB182073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCATCCTAA 11

RESULT 547
AB107705
ID AB107705 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC AB107705;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307678 for detecting SNP TSC0022620.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

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XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 367054 for detecting SNP TSC0056123.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX KW Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 367054; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCACATC 1

RESULT 553
ABH93219/c
ID ABH93219 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
AC ABH93219;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293212 for detecting SNP TSC0015547.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX KW Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PT

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PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 293212; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 12 CTCCTTCCTA 3

RESULT 554
ABH75079/c
ID ABH75079 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH75079;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 275066 for detecting SNP TSC0003772.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PT

```

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 275066; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 10 CTCTTCCTAA 1  
 RESULT 555  
 ABI26346/c  
 ID ABI26346 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC ABI26346;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326319 for detecting SNP TSC0033011.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 326319; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 Db 10 CCACCTCCTC 1  
 RESULT 556  
 ABI28895  
 ID ABI28895 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI28895;  
 XX  
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 328868 for detecting SNP TSC0034609.  
 XX  
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 328868; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 3 CCCTTCCTAA 12

```
RESULT 557
ABH85727/c
ID ABH85727 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABH85727;
AC
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285720 for detecting SNP TSC0012410.
DE
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285720; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY
Db 1 CCACCTCATC 10
|||||
11 CCACCACATC 2
RESULT 558
ABH87233
ID ABH87233 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABH87233;
AC
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 287226 for detecting SNP TSC0013007.
DE
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285720; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY
Db 1 CCACCTCATC 10
|||||
11 CCACCACATC 2
RESULT 559
ABH16760
ID ABH16760 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABH16760;
AC
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 316733 for detecting SNP TSC0027582.
DE
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
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KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 287226; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY
Db 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
|||||
1 CACTTCCTAA 10
RESULT 559
ABH16760
ID ABH16760 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX ABH16760;
AC
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 316733 for detecting SNP TSC0027582.
DE
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
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XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 316733; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
DB 2 CTTCTTAACC 11
|||||||

RESULT 560
ABI45290/C
ID ABI45290 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ABI45290;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345263 for detecting SNP TSC0043938.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345263; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

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CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCTTAA 22
DB 11 CACTTCTTAA 2
|||||||

RESULT 561
ABI63784
ID ABI63784 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ABI63784;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 363757 for detecting SNP TSC0054044.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 363757; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

```

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCACCTTCCTA 11

RESULT 562
ABI79543/C
ID ABI79543 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI79543;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 379516 for detecting SNP TSC0001271.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 379516; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCACATC 2

RESULT 563
ABI21890
ID ABI21890 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX

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---

```

AC ABI21890;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 321863 for detecting SNP TSC0030535.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 321863; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCCTTCCTAA 11

RESULT 564
ABI22059/C
ID ABI22059 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI22059;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 322032 for detecting SNP TSC0030606.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

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XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 322032; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 10 CTCTTCCTAA 1  
 RESULT 565  
 ABH75548  
 ID ABH75548 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABH75548;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 275539 for detecting SNP TSC0003921.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 275539; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 OY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 Db 3 CCACCTCAAC 12  
 RESULT 566  
 ABH80394  
 ID ABH80394 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC ABH80394;  
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 280387 for detecting SNP TSC0008542.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.  
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 280387; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

```

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19
Db 2 CTCCTTCC 11

RESULT 567
ABI12924
ID ABI12924 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI12924;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 312897 for detecting SNP TSC0025350.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 312897; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTCCTAAGC 24

```

```

Db 1 CTCCTAATC 10
RESULT 568
ABI14744/c
ID ABI14744 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI14744;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314717 for detecting SNP TSC0026530.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314717; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTCATC 1

RESULT 569
ABI40496/c
ID ABI40496 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI40496;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 340469 for detecting SNP TSC0041547.

```



XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 340469; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10  
 Db 11 CCACCTCACC 2  
 RESULT 570  
 ABI53974  
 ID ABI53974 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 AC ABI53974;  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 353947 for detecting SNP TSC0048811.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 353947; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABT00010-ABT82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 15 CTTCTCAAGC 24  
 Db 3 CTTCTCAATC 12  
 RESULT 571  
 ABI56398  
 ID ABI56398 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX ABI56398;  
 AC 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 356371 for detecting SNP TSC0010346.  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 356371; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

```
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 8 ATCGCCCTT 17
Db 1 ATCACCCCTT 10
|||||
RESULT 572
ABI70855
ID ABI70855 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI70855;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 370828 for detecting SNP TSC0058417.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 370828; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 8 ATCGCCCTT 17
Db 1 ATCACCCCTT 10
|||||
RESULT 572
ABI70855
ID ABI70855 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI70855;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 370828 for detecting SNP TSC0058417.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 370828; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
```

```
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
Db 3 CTTCTTAACC 12
|||||
RESULT 573
ABI72261/C
ID ABI72261 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI72261;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 372234 for detecting SNP TSC0000966.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 372234; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCCG 12
Db 10 ACCTCATCCC 1
|||||
RESULT 574
```

```

ABI75442/c
ID  ABI75442 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
AC
XX  ABI75442;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 375415 for detecting SNP TSC0061236.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 375415; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db 12 CCACCTTC 3

RESULT 575
ABI78596/c
ID  ABI78596 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI78596;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 378569 for detecting SNP TSC0062846.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 378569; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTTCATC 1

RESULT 576
ABH98630
ID  ABH98630 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABH98630;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 298623 for detecting SNP TSC0018195.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

```

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 298623; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCTCTAA 22  
 DB 1 CCCTACCTAA 10  
 |||||  
 RESULT 577  
 ABI12785/C  
 ID ABI12785 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI12785;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 312758 for detecting SNP TSC0025274.  
 XX  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 312758; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 8 ATCGCCCTTT 17  
 DB 11 ATCACCCCTT 2  
 |||||  
 RESULT 578  
 ABI43468/C  
 ID ABI43468 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABI43468;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 343441 for detecting SNP TSC0043071.  
 XX  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 PN  
 PD 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 PF  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 DR  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 343441; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25  
 Db 10 TTCCTAACA 1

RESULT 579  
 ABI45291/c  
 ID ABI45291 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC  
 XX ABI45291;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345264 for detecting SNP TSC0043938.  
 XX  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345264; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 11 CGCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 580  
 ABI48899  
 ID ABI48899 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ABI48899;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 350575 for detecting SNP TSC0046759.  
 XX  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 348872 for detecting SNP TSC0045798.  
 XX  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
 XX  
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
 XX  
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 348872; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 1 CCCTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 581  
 ABI50602/c  
 ID ABI50602 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
 XX AC  
 XX ABI50602;  
 XX  
 XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 350575 for detecting SNP TSC0046759.  
 XX  
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200177384-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 18-OCT-2001.

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XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 350575; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
DB 10 CTCATCTCCC 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 582
ABI58822/c
ID ABI58822 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI58822;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 358795 for detecting SNP TSC0051310.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

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PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 358795; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCTTCTCTAA 22
DB 10 CTCCTCTCTAA 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 583
ABI62760/c
ID ABI62760 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI62760;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 362733 for detecting SNP TSC0053405.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 362733; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

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CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
   |||||
Db 11 CAACCTCATC 2

RESULT 584
ABH93510/c
ID ABH93510 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH93510;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293503 for detecting SNP TSC0015642.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 293503; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCTTA 21
   |||||
Db 12 CCCCTTACTA 3

data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCTTA 21
   |||||
Db 12 CCCCTTACTA 3

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
   |||||
Db 11 CAACCTCATC 2

RESULT 585
ABH79604/c
ID ABH79604 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH79604;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 279597 for detecting SNP TSC0007579.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 279597; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
   |||||
Db 12 CAACCTCATC 3

RESULT 586
ABH11116
ID ABH11116 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH11116;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 311089 for detecting SNP TSC0024299.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

```





CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
 Db 11 CCCCTTCATA 2

RESULT 589

ABI42337  
 ID ABI42337 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI42337;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 342310 for detecting SNP TSC0042489.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 342310; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26  
 Db 1 TCCTAATCAT 10

RESULT 590

ABI55470/c  
 ID ABI55470 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI55470;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 355443 for detecting SNP TSC0049641.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
 PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 355443; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 12 CCCCTTCATA 3

RESULT 591

ABH93554/c  
 ID ABH93554 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX ABH93554;  
AC  
XX  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293547 for detecting SNP TSC0015665.  
DE  
XX  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 293547; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22  
XX  
XX Db 11 CCTTACCTAA 2  
XX  
XX RESULT 592  
XX ABH94374/C  
XX ID ABH94374 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABH94374;  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 294367 for detecting SNP TSC0016080.  
DE  
XX  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX

PN WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX PD WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX  
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 294367; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
XX Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14  
XX  
XX Db 10 CTCACGCCC 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 593  
XX ABI02308  
XX ID ABI02308 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ABI02308;  
XX  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302281 for detecting SNP TSC0019906.  
DE  
XX  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PD WO200177384-A2.  
XX  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX  
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX  
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX  
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX  
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX  
XX PD WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX  
XX



```

QY      1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db      11 CCACCTCACC 2

RESULT 596
ABI14936
ID      ABI14936 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI14936;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314909 for detecting SNP TSC0026620.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314909 for detecting SNP TSC0026620.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314909; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      15 CTTCTCAAGC 24
Db      1 CTTCTCAACC 10

RESULT 597
ABI45085
ID      ABI45085 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI45085;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX

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```

DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345058 for detecting SNP TSC0043853.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345058; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db      1 CCCCTTCCTA 10

RESULT 598
ABI71801
ID      ABI71801 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI71801;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 371774 for detecting SNP TSC0058975.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

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XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 371774; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 10 CGCCCTTC 19  
Db 2 CCCCCCTTC 11  
RESULT 599  
ABI59386/C  
ID ABI59386 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX AC ABI59386;  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 359359 for detecting SNP TSC0005314.  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 359359; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at  
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;  
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21  
Db 11 CTCCTTCCTA 2  
RESULT 600  
ABI74134  
ID ABI74134 standard; DNA; 12 BP.  
XX AC ABI74134;  
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 374107 for detecting SNP TSC0060498.  
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;  
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;  
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX WO200177384-A2.  
XX 18-OCT-2001.  
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.  
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.  
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;  
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.  
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is  
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine  
PT methylation status.  
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 374107; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.  
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic  
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)  
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The  
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a  
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,  
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The  
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010  
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073  
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence  
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but  
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

```

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CTTCTTAAGCA 11

RESULT 601
ACC48331
ID ACC48331 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ACC48331;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG oligodeoxynucleotide DV137.
XX
KW CpG oligodeoxynucleotide; dendritic cell; tumour; immunotherapy; vaccine;
KW cytotstatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003020884-A2.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 13-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025732.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312190P.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Kliman DM, Gursel M, Verthelyi D;
XX
WPI; 2003-300874/29.
XX
PT Generating mature dendritic cells for tumor immunotherapy or as vaccines
PT for activating the immune system to treat diseases such as cancer,
PT comprises contacting a dendritic cell precursor with a D type
PT oligodeoxynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 8; 69pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of CpG oligodeoxynucleotide DV137 of the
CC invention. A claimed method for generating dendritic cells involves
CC contacting a dendritic cell precursor, especially a monocyte, with a D
CC type oligodeoxynucleotide (see ACC48294) containing a central
CC unmethylated CpG motif. The method is useful for generating mature
CC dendritic cells and enhancing T cell responses, thus enhancing antigen
CC presentation. Mature dendritic cells are useful for tumour immunotherapy,
CC for augmenting an immune response to an infectious agent or to a vaccine,
CC and as vaccines to prevent future infection or to activate the immune
CC system to treat diseases such as cancer. Mature dendritic cells may also
CC be used to produce activated T lymphocytes
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18
Db 1 TCGCCGCTTC 10

RESULT 602

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ACC83136
ID ACC83136 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ACC83136;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE D class CpG ODN sequence useful for encapsulating in SSCL, DV137.
XX
KW Sterically stabilised cationic liposome; SSCL; ODN; oligodeoxynucleotide;
KW tuberculosis; cytokine; leishmaniasis; AIDS-associated Kaposi's tumour;
KW thyroid; cancer; allergy; eczema; allergic rhinitis; coryza; hay fever;
KW schistosomiasis; interferon gamma; lupus erythematosus; antimicrobial;
KW asthma; urticaria; autoimmune disease; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW CpG motif; interleukin-13; cytotstatic; tularemia; malaria; psoriasis;
KW multiple sclerosis; infection; tumour; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003040308-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 29-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024235.
XX
PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308283P.
PR 25-JUL-2002; 2002US-00206407.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Kliman DM, Gursel I, Ishii KJ, Kawakami K, Joshi BH, Puri RK;
XX
WPI; 2003-482260/45.
XX
PT Cationic liposome composition for delivering oligodeoxynucleotides
PT including a CpG motif in clinical applications, comprises a cationic
PT lipid, a co-lipid, stabilizing agent and an encapsulated oligonucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 10C; 110pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to sterically stabilised cationic liposomes (SSCL)
CC which comprises a cationic lipid, a co-lipid, stabilising agent and
CC encapsulating a K type oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) including a CpG motif.
CC The invention is useful in pharmaceutical composition for impairing
CC growth of a solid tumour cell (e.g. human tumour cell) bearing an
CC interleukin-13 receptor in a subject; for stimulating an immune response,
CC which is expression of a cytokine (e.g. interferon gamma), particularly
CC immunotherapeutic response against tumours or stimulating an in vivo or
CC an in vitro immune cell, and for inducing an immune response against an
CC infectious agent e.g. virus, bacteria and fungus. It is also useful for
CC delivering oligodeoxynucleotides including a CpG motif in clinical
CC applications; for treating infectious diseases (e.g. tularemia, malaria,
CC francisella, schistosomiasis, tuberculosis and leishmaniasis), cancer
CC (e.g. solid tumours, AIDS-associated Kaposi's tumour, thyroid cancer
CC etc), allergy (e.g. eczema, allergic rhinitis or coryza, hay fever,
CC bronchial or allergic asthma, urticaria, food allergies), autoimmune
CC diseases (e.g. diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus and
CC multiple sclerosis) and psoriasis. The present sequence is a D class CpG
CC ODN potentially useful for encapsulating in SSCL
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18
Db 1 TCGCCGCTTC 10

RESULT 603
ADD01112

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```

ID ADD01112 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ADD01112;
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE CpG K oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:76.
XX KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; CpG oligonucleotide;
KW neovascularisation; angiogenesis; vulnery; vasotropic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; gene therapy; skin graft; male pattern baldness;
KW atherosclerosis; ischaemia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2003054161-A2.
XX PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX PF 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040955.
XX PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343457P.
XX PA (UYTE-) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP.
XX PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX PI Klinman DM, Zheng M, Rouse BT;
XX DR WPI; 2003-559138/52.
XX PT Inducing the production of vascular endothelial growth factor by a cell,
XX PT useful for inducing angiogenesis, comprises contacting the cell with a
XX PT CpG oligodeoxynucleotide.
XX PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 76; 37pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for inducing the production of
XX CC vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) by a cell comprising contacting
XX CC the cell with a CpG oligonucleotide and therefore inducing the production
XX CC of VEGF by the cell. Also described: (1) inducing neovascularisation in a
XX CC tissue, comprising introducing a CpG oligonucleotide into an area of the
XX CC tissue where the formation of new blood vessels is desired, and so
XX CC inducing neovascularisation in the area of the tissue; (2) promoting
XX CC angiogenesis in an area of the subject where angiogenesis is desired,
XX CC comprising introducing a CpG oligonucleotide to the area, and so
XX CC promoting angiogenesis in the subject; and (3) screening for an agent
XX CC that inhibits neovascularisation, comprising administering a CpG
XX CC oligonucleotide to a non-human mammal and administering the agent to the
XX CC mammal, where inhibition of angiogenesis in the animal indicates that the
XX CC agent is effective in inhibiting neovascularisation. The CpG
XX CC oligonucleotides have vulnery, vasotropic and antiarteriosclerotic
XX CC activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The method and the CpG
XX CC oligonucleotides can be used in inducing angiogenesis or
XX CC neovascularisation, such as in subjects with a skin graft, subjects who
XX CC exhibit male pattern baldness, or subjects who have a wound or who have
XX CC atherosclerosis or ischaemia. The method may also be used in screening
XX CC for agents that inhibit neovascularisation. The present sequence
XX CC represents a CpG oligonucleotide which is used in the exemplification of
XX CC the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18
    |||||
Db 1 TCGCCGCTTC 10

RESULT 604
ABZ72905/c

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ID ABZ72905 standard; RNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABZ72905;
XX DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Rod opsin hammerhead ribozyme oligonucleotide.
XX KW Hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme; ribozyme; retinal disease; target;
KW ophthalmological; gene therapy; eye; retinal dysfunction; AAV;
KW diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; autosomal dominant retinitis;
KW blood-retinal barrier dysfunction; adeno-associated virus; blindness; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200288320-A2.
XX PD 07-NOV-2002.
XX PF 01-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US013679.
XX PR 01-MAY-2001; 2001US-00847601.
XX PA (UYFL ) UNIV FLORIDA.
XX PI Lewin AS, Shaw LC, Grant MB;
XX DR WPI; 2003-111880/10.
XX PT A recombinant adeno-associated virus-vectored ribozyme composition,
XX PT useful for treating a disease or dysfunction of the mammalian eye e.g.
XX PT retinal disease, e.g. diabetic retinopathy or age-related macular
XX PT degeneration.
XX PS Example 5; Page 66; 115pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a recombinant adeno-associated virus
XX CC (AAV) vectored ribozyme composition (I). (I) comprises: (a) at least a
XX CC first ribozyme that specifically cleaves an mRNA encoding a protein,
XX CC polypeptide, or peptide selected from the group of rod opsin, iNOS,
XX CC RDS/peripherin, VEGFR1, VEGFR2, adenosine A-2B receptor, IGF-1, integrin
XX CC alpha 1, integrin alpha 3, integrin alpha 5, or integrin alpha V; (b) a
XX CC vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the ribozyme, where the
XX CC polynucleotide operably positioned downstream of at least a first
XX CC promoter that directs expression of the polynucleotide in a selected
XX CC mammalian cell transformed with the vector; (c) a viral particle
XX CC comprising the ribozyme or the polynucleotide; (d) an AAV vector
XX CC comprising the ribozyme or the polynucleotide; or (e) a host cell
XX CC for decreasing the amount of mRNA encoding a selected polypeptide in a
XX CC retinal cell of a mammalian eye, comprising providing to the eye the
XX CC composition described above, and for a time effective to specifically
XX CC cleave the mRNA in the cell. (I) has ophthalmological activity, and can
XX CC be used in gene therapy. (I) can be used for treating a disease or
XX CC dysfunction of the mammalian eye, such as a retinal disease or retinal
XX CC dysfunction, (diabetic) retinopathy, or (age-related) macular
XX CC degeneration. (I) is also useful for manufacturing a medicament for
XX CC treating the diseases mentioned above, including autosomal dominant
XX CC retinitis or a blood-retinal barrier dysfunction. (I) can also be useful
XX CC for treating, decreasing the severity, or ameliorating the symptoms of a
XX CC pathological condition, e.g. atrophic or pigmented lesions of the eye, or
XX CC blindness, a reduction in central or peripheral vision, or a reduction in
XX CC total vision. ABZ72763 to ABZ72953 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCCCTAAGC 24

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Db      ||||| ||
      12 CTCCTAGGC 3

RESULT 605
AAQ65443
ID   AAQ65443 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ65443;
XX
DT   18-JAN-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE   Lactuca sativa differentiation primer (1).
XX
XX   Polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplify; PCR; differentiation;
KW   lettuce; Lactuca sativa; electrophoresis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
XX   JP06113849-A.
PN
XX
PD   26-APR-1994.
XX
PF   09-OCT-1992; 92JP-00271759.
XX
PR   09-OCT-1992; 92JP-00271759.
XX
XX   (SUMO ) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
PA
XX
XX   WPI; 1994-172747/21.
DR
XX   Differentiation of lettuce species using oligo-nucleotide(s) - by
PT   polymerase chain reaction.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 2; 10pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The sequences given in AAQ65443-50 are primers which were used in the
CC   differentiation of lettuce, Lactuca sativa, by multiplication of its
CC   genome. The amplification products are electrophoresed to allow
CC   separation, and differences noted. These primers were produced by
CC   standard methods of solid phase synthesis
XX
SQ   Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      17 TCCTAAGC 24
      ||||| ||
Db      3 TCCTAAGC 10

RESULT 607
AAZ79009
ID   AAZ79009 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ79009;
XX
DT   10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE   Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1437.
XX
XX   SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW   APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW   immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW   cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
XX   WO9965924-A2.
PN
XX
XX   23-DEC-1999.
PD
XX
XX   18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
PF
XX
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089911P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089922P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089933P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089944P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089972P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PF

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XX   09-OCT-1992; 92JP-00271760.
PR
XX   (SUMO ) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX
XX   WPI; 1994-172748/21.
DR
XX   Differentiation of rice species using oligo-nucleotide - by polymerase
PT   reaction.
XX
XX   Claim 1; Page 2; 15pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
CC   The sequences given in AAQ65455-62 are primers which were used in the
CC   differentiation of rice, Oryza sativa. Genomic DNA is amplified and the
CC   amplified sequences are separated by electrophoresis and observed. This
CC   method allows simple and effective differentiation. These primers are
CC   synthesised by known methods of solid phase synthesis
XX
XX   Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match      30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      17 TCCTAAGC 24
      ||||| ||
Db      3 TCCTAAGC 10

RESULT 607
AAZ79009
ID   AAZ79009 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ79009;
XX
DT   10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE   Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1437.
XX
XX   SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW   APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW   immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW   cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
XX   WO9965924-A2.
PN
XX
XX   23-DEC-1999.
PD
XX
XX   18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
PF
XX
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089911P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089922P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089933P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089944P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089972P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR
XX   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PF

```





CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid  
 CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.  
 CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly  
 CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen  
 CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in  
 CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the  
 CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal  
 CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially  
 CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify  
 CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes  
 CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a  
 CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing  
 CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and  
 CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen  
 CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the  
 CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,  
 CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for  
 CC recruitment of immune effector cells  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19  
 |||||  
 Db 8 CCCCTTCC 1

## RESULT 609

AAZ78648

ID AAZ78648 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

AC AAZ78648;

DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)

DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1076.

XX SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;  
 KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;  
 KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;  
 KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO965924-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

XX 18-JUN-1999;

XX 19-JUN-1998; 99WO-US013800.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089911P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089922P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089933P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.  
 PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.

XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.

PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.

XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;

XX WPI; 2000-106077/09.

DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting  
 PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.  
 PT  
 XX

XX Claim 1; Page 95; 130pp; English.

XX Sequences AAZ77573-279709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene  
 CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding  
 CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or  
 CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared  
 CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs  
 CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be  
 CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while  
 CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell  
 CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the  
 CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour  
 CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility  
 CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone  
 CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse  
 CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for  
 CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid  
 CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.  
 CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly  
 CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen  
 CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in  
 CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the  
 CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal  
 CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially  
 CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify  
 CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes  
 CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a  
 CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing  
 CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and  
 CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen  
 CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the  
 CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,  
 CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for  
 CC recruitment of immune effector cells  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTC 18  
 |||||  
 Db 3 GCCCCTTC 10

## RESULT 610

AAZ78613/C

ID AAZ78613 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAZ78613;

AC AAZ78613;

XX

DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1041.

DE SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;

KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;

KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CDU;

KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9965924-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

PD 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.

PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.

XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.

PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.

XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;

PI WPI; 2000-106077/09.

DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting

XX cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.

PT Claim 1; Page 95; 130pp; English.

XX Sequences AAZ77573-279709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene

CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding

CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or

CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared

CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs

CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be

CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while

CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell

CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the

CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour

CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility

CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone

CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse

CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for

CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid

CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.

CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly

CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen

CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in

CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the

CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal

CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially

CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify

CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes

CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a

CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing

CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and

CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen

CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the

CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,

CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for

CC recruitment of immune effector cells

XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19

|||||||

Db 9 CCCCTTCC 2

RESULT 611

AAZ82736/C

ID AAZ82736 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAZ82736;

XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)

DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #1970.

XX Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;

KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;

XX antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9965928-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.

PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.

XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;

PI WPI; 2000-106079/09.

XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and

PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and

PT treatment of cancer.

PS Claim 1; Page 112; 219pp; English.

XX

CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts  
 CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942  
 CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are  
 CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These  
 CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and  
 CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is  
 CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.  
 CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially  
 CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer while promoters from  
 CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of  
 CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),  
 CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based  
 CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
 CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
 CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic  
 CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand  
 CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector  
 CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive  
 CC immunotherapy  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 19 CTAAGCAT 26  
 |||||  
 Db 9 CTAAGCAT 2

## RESULT 612

AAZ83196  
 ID AAZ83196 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

AC AAZ83196;

DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #2430.

DE Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;

KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;

KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO9965928-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

PD

XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.

PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.

XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;

PI WPI; 2000-106079/09.

XX

DR

XX

XX

PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and

PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and

PT treatment of cancer.

XX

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SQ

Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTCC 19

|||||

Db 3 CCCCTCC 10

## RESULT 613

AAZ83475

ID AAZ83475 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

AC AAZ83475;

DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #2709.

DE Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;

KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;

KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO9965928-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

PD

XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.

PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.

XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;

PI WPI; 2000-106079/09.

XX

DR

XX

XX

PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and

PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and

PT treatment of cancer.

XX

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PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 131; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 15 CTTCTCTAA 22
Db 2 CTTCTCTAA 9

RESULT 614
AAZ83081
ID AAZ83081 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ83081;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #2315.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX

Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
treatment of cancer.
Claim 1; Page 121; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 3 CCCCTTCC 10

RESULT 615
AAZ85074/c
ID AAZ85074 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ85074;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4308.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX

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DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.  
 XX  
 PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and  
 PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and  
 PT treatment of cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 174; 219pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts  
 CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942  
 CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are  
 CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These  
 CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and  
 CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is  
 CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.  
 CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially  
 CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from  
 CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of  
 CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),  
 CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based  
 CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
 CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific  
 CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic  
 CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand  
 CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector  
 CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive  
 CC immunotherapy  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19  
 |||||  
 Db 8 CCCCTTCC 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 616  
 AAZ85245  
 ID AAZ85245 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ85245;  
 XX  
 DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4479.  
 XX  
 KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;  
 KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;  
 KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9965928-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 23-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.  
 XX  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008997P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
 XX  
 PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.  
 PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
 XX

PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.  
 XX  
 PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and  
 PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and  
 PT treatment of cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; Page 179; 219pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts  
 CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942  
 CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are  
 CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These  
 CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and  
 CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is  
 CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.  
 CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially  
 CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from  
 CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of  
 CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),  
 CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based  
 CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
 CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific  
 CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic  
 CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand  
 CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector  
 CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive  
 CC immunotherapy  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19  
 |||||  
 Db 3 CCCCTTCC 10  
 |||||  
 RESULT 617  
 AAZ83873  
 ID AAZ83873 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ83873;  
 XX  
 DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #3107.  
 XX  
 KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;  
 KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;  
 KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9965928-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 23-DEC-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.  
 XX  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008997P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
 XX  
 PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.

PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
 PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
 XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and  
 PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and  
 PT treatment of cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Page 142; 219pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts  
 CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942  
 CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are  
 CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These  
 CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and  
 CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is  
 CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.  
 CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially  
 CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from  
 CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of  
 CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),  
 CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based  
 CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
 CC antibodies for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific  
 CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic  
 CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand  
 CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector  
 CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive  
 CC immunotherapy  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCTTCC 19  
 Db |||||  
 1 CCCTTCC 8  
 RESULT 618  
 AAZ85226  
 ID AAZ85226 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ85226;  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4460.  
 DE  
 XX Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;  
 KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;  
 KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9965928-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 23-DEC-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.  
 PF  
 XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008997P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.  
 XX

PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.  
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.  
 PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.  
 XX  
 XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and  
 PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and  
 PT treatment of cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 1; Page 178; 219pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts  
 CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942  
 CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are  
 CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour  
 CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These  
 CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and  
 CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is  
 CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.  
 CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially  
 CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from  
 CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of  
 CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),  
 CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based  
 CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in  
 CC antibodies for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific  
 CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic  
 CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand  
 CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector  
 CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive  
 CC immunotherapy  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCTCT 20  
 Db |||||  
 2 CCCTTCTCT 9  
 RESULT 619  
 AAZ86177/c  
 ID AAZ86177 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAZ86177;  
 XX  
 XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #5411.  
 DE  
 XX Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;  
 KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;  
 KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO9965928-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 23-DEC-1999.  
 PD  
 XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.  
 PF  
 XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008997P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.  
 PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.  
 XX

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PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 202; 219pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 8 CCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 620
AAZ82422
ID AAZ82422 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AAZ82422;
XX
XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #1656.
XX
XX Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
XX antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9965928-A2.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR

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PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 102; 219pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTCA 21
Db 3 CCTTCTCA 10

RESULT 621
AAC74102/c
ID AAC74102 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AAC74102;
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human dendritic cell and monocyte expressed gene oligonucleotide #189.
XX
XX Human; dendritic cell; monocyte; immune system; diagnosis; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; tumour; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200060074-A1.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-JP002019.
XX
XX 01-APR-1999; 99JP-00095481.
PR

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XX PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.  
 XX PI Hashimoto S, Matsushima K, Suzuki T;  
 XX XX WPI; 2000-619172/59.  
 XX DR Groups of genes expressed in human dendritic cells at a greater or lesser  
 XX PT extent than in monocytes for investigation and diagnosis of autoimmune  
 XX PT disease and tumors.  
 XX PS Claim 10; Page 13; 95pp; Japanese.  
 XX PS  
 XX CC The present invention describes a group of genes consisting of 100 genes  
 XX CC which are highly expressed in human dendritic cells; a group of genes  
 XX CC which are expressed at a higher frequency in human dendritic cells than  
 XX CC in human monocytes; and a group of genes which are expressed at lower  
 XX CC frequency in human dendritic cells than in human monocytes. Each group of  
 XX CC genes are characterized in that cDNAs of these genes respectively have  
 XX CC the base sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 to 100 (AAC73914 to AAC74013), SEQ ID  
 XX CC NO:101 to 200 (AAC74014 to AAC74113) and SEQ ID NO:201 to 300 (AAC74114  
 XX CC to AAC74213), each is continuous with the base sequence 5'-CATG-3'.  
 XX CC located most closely to the poly-A region. The sequences can be used for  
 XX CC the investigation of the role and mechanism of the involvement of  
 XX CC dendritic cells in the immune system and for the study and diagnosis of  
 XX CC diseases in which dendritic cells play a significant role, e.g. cancers  
 XX CC and autoimmune diseases  
 XX CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19  
 Db 8 CCCCTTCC 1  
 RESULT 622  
 AAA99868/c  
 ID AAA99868 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC AAA99868;  
 XX XX  
 XX DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)  
 XX DT 26-JAN-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Prokaryote RT-PCR primer PCR10.  
 XX XX  
 XX KW Prokaryote; gene identification; environmental stimulus; gene regulation;  
 XX KW bioprocess fermentation; PCR primer; ss.  
 XX OS Bacteria.  
 XX XX  
 XX PN WO200056936-A1.  
 XX XX  
 XX PD 28-SEP-2000.  
 XX XX  
 XX PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007912.  
 XX XX  
 XX PR 25-MAR-1999; 99US-0126038P.  
 XX XX  
 XX PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BIOTECHNOLOGY INST.  
 XX PI Bentley WE, Gill RT;  
 XX XX WPI; 2000-587669/55.  
 XX DR  
 XX XX Performing differential display of prokaryotic mRNA by a RT (reverse  
 XX PT transcriptase)/RAP (random arbitrary-primed) PCR based technique comprises  
 XX PT using a unique combination of random primers in a single amplification  
 XX PT step.

XX Claim 1; Page 19; 63pp; English.  
 XX PS  
 XX CC The present invention is concerned with a method of differential display  
 XX CC of prokaryotic mRNA by RT-PCR. This involves the amplification of the  
 XX CC mRNA once, and the further amplification of the cDNA, rather than the  
 XX CC repeated amplification of the mRNA sample. It also eliminates the need  
 XX CC for sequencing gels, using Northern and total RNA dot blots to confirm  
 XX CC differentially displayed transcript levels. The primers AAA99849-A99868  
 XX CC were used in a reverse transcription PCR amplification, and primers  
 XX CC AAA99869-A99876 were used to prepare probes for a Northern blot analysis.  
 XX CC The method can be used to rapidly identify genes with increased or  
 XX CC decreased transcription following environmental stimuli, in bioprocess  
 XX CC fermentations, and to analyse gene regulation. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to  
 XX CC correct OS field.)  
 XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 6 TCATCGCC 13  
 Db 10 TCATCGCC 3  
 RESULT 623  
 AAC84558  
 ID AAC84558 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC AAC84558;  
 XX XX  
 XX DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX XX  
 XX DE Delta-phaseolin promoter vicilin box site A motif.  
 XX KW Transcription factor; seed storage protein; lectin; oil-body protein;  
 XX KW Pv-Seed factor-1; ROM1; Vicilin-box binding protein-1; ROM2; 7S-globulin;  
 XX KW phaseolin; PHA-L; bean; nuclear protein; promoter; ds.  
 XX OS Phaseolus sp.  
 XX XX  
 XX PN US6160202-A.  
 XX XX  
 XX PD 12-DEC-2000.  
 XX XX  
 XX PF 06-FEB-1997; 97US-00796899.  
 XX XX  
 XX PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319544.  
 XX XX  
 XX PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY.  
 XX XX  
 XX PI Chern M, Bustos MM;  
 XX XX WPI; 2001-079619/09.  
 XX DR  
 XX XX Novel transcription factor gene which encodes transcription factor  
 XX PT protein that targets promoters of genes encoding seed storage proteins  
 XX PT are useful for modulating seed storage protein expression in dicot seed  
 XX PT crops.  
 XX XX  
 XX PS Example 3; Col 9; 67pp; English.  
 XX XX  
 XX CC The invention relates to an isolated transcription factor gene which is  
 XX CC expressed in a recombinant maturing dicot seed and which encodes a  
 XX CC transcription factor protein which targets a promoter of a gene encoding  
 XX CC seed storage proteins, lectins or oil-body proteins. The transcription  
 XX CC factors isolated are Pv-Seed factor-1 (ROM1) and Vicilin-box binding  
 XX CC protein-1 (ROM2). These factors bind to 7S-globulin (b-phaseolin) or  
 XX CC lectin (PHA-L) promoters. The transcription factor gene is useful for  
 XX CC enhancing or reducing expression of seed storage protein, lectin or oil-  
 XX CC protein genes in dicot seed crops. The present sequence represents a

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CC delta-phaseolin promoter fragment (vicilin box site A motif) to which
CC recombinant bZIP2 protein binds to
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
   |||||
Db 2 CCACCTCA 9

RESULT 624
AAC84563
ID AAC84563 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAC84563;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Bean lectin promoter PHA-L site C motif.
XX
KW Transcription factor; seed storage protein; lectin; oil-body protein;
KW Pv-Seed factor-1; ROM1; Vicilin-box binding protein-1; ROM2; 7S-globulin;
KW phaseolin; PHA-L; bean; nuclear protein; promoter; ds.
XX
OS Phaseolus sp.
XX
PN US6160202-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 06-FEB-1997; 97US-00796899.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319544.
XX
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY.
XX
PI Chern M, Bustos MM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-079619/09.
XX
PT Novel transcription factor gene which encodes transcription factor
PT protein that targets promoters of genes encoding seed storage proteins
PT are useful for modulating seed storage protein expression in dicot seed
PT crops.
XX
PS Example 5; Col 9-10; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated transcription factor gene which is
CC expressed in a recombinant maturing dicot seed and which encodes a
CC transcription factor protein which targets a promoter of a gene encoding
CC seed storage proteins, lectins or oil-body proteins. The transcription
CC factors isolated are Pv-Seed factor-1 (ROM1) and Vicilin-box binding
CC protein-1 (ROM2). These factors bind to 7S-globulin (b-phaseolin) or
CC lectin (PHA-L) promoters. The transcription factor gene is useful for
CC enhancing or reducing expression of seed storage protein, lectin or oil-
CC protein genes in dicot seed crops. The present sequence represents a bean
CC -lectin promoter (PHA-L) fragment to which ROM1 and ROM2 proteins bind to
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
   |||||
Db 2 CCACCTCA 9

RESULT 626
AAH32689/c
ID AAH32689 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH32689;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA tag SEQ:62.
XX
KW Human; LPS; lipopolysaccharide; monocyte expression gene; tag; EST;
KW expressed sequence tag; diagnosis; human disease; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

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RESULT 625
AAC84562
ID AAC84562 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAC84562;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Bean lectin promoter PHA-L site B motif.
XX
KW Transcription factor; seed storage protein; lectin; oil-body protein;
KW Pv-Seed factor-1; ROM1; Vicilin-box binding protein-1; ROM2; 7S-globulin;
KW phaseolin; PHA-L; bean; nuclear protein; promoter; ds.
XX
OS Phaseolus sp.
XX
PN US6160202-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 06-FEB-1997; 97US-00796899.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319544.
XX
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY.
XX
PI Chern M, Bustos MM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-079619/09.
XX
PT Novel transcription factor gene which encodes transcription factor
PT protein that targets promoters of genes encoding seed storage proteins
PT are useful for modulating seed storage protein expression in dicot seed
PT crops.
XX
PS Example 5; Col 9-10; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated transcription factor gene which is
CC expressed in a recombinant maturing dicot seed and which encodes a
CC transcription factor protein which targets a promoter of a gene encoding
CC seed storage proteins, lectins or oil-body proteins. The transcription
CC factors isolated are Pv-Seed factor-1 (ROM1) and Vicilin-box binding
CC protein-1 (ROM2). These factors bind to 7S-globulin (b-phaseolin) or
CC lectin (PHA-L) promoters. The transcription factor gene is useful for
CC enhancing or reducing expression of seed storage protein, lectin or oil-
CC protein genes in dicot seed crops. The present sequence represents a bean
CC -lectin promoter (PHA-L) fragment to which ROM1 and ROM2 proteins bind to
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
   |||||
Db 2 CCACCTCA 9

RESULT 626
AAH32689/c
ID AAH32689 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH32689;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA tag SEQ:62.
XX
KW Human; LPS; lipopolysaccharide; monocyte expression gene; tag; EST;
KW expressed sequence tag; diagnosis; human disease; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

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XX PN JP2001069993-A.  
 XX PD 21-MAR-2001.  
 XX PF 28-APR-2000; 2000JP-001311079.  
 XX PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00195103.  
 XX PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-304369/32.  
 XX PT LPS activated human monocyte expression gene group.  
 XX PS Claim 10; Page 19; 52pp; Japanese.  
 XX CC The present invention describes an lipopolysaccharide (LPS) activated  
 CC human monocyte expression gene group consisting of the high-ranking 50  
 CC genes of the highest expression among the genes expressed by human  
 CC monocyte stimulated by LPS in which the cDNA of each gene has the base  
 CC sequence of (AAH32628 to AAH32677) continuous to the base sequence 5'-  
 CC CATG-3', nearest to the polyA region. The gene group is useful for the  
 CC development of new means for the diagnosis and the treatment of various  
 CC human diseases in which human monocyte plays an important role. AAH32628  
 CC to AAH32943 represent specifically claimed LPS activated human monocyte  
 CC expression gene cDNA tags from the present invention. AAH32944 represents  
 CC an LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA sequence encoding  
 CC AAB98009, which are given in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19  
 Db 9 CCCCTTCC 2  
 RESULT 627  
 AAF42915/c  
 ID AAF42915 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC AAF42915;  
 XX DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:11054.  
 XX KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 XX OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 XX PN WO200077214-A2.  
 XX PD 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 XX PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 XX PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 XX PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of

PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX Example; Page 344; 419pp; English.  
 XX CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
 XX CC  
 XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5 CTCATCGC 12  
 Db 10 CTCATCGC 3  
 RESULT 628  
 AAF38300  
 ID AAF38300 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AC AAF38300;  
 XX DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:5039.  
 XX KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 XX OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 XX PN WO200077214-A2.  
 XX PD 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 XX PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 XX PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 XX PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of

DR WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
XX Example; Page 180; 419pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF3268 to AAF4064  
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
CC AAF3262 to AAF3267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
XX Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 6 TCATCGCC 13  
DB |||||  
2 TCATCGCC 9  
RESULT 629  
AAF40343/C  
ID AAF40343 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX AAF40343;  
AC AAF40343;  
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
DT Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7082.  
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
XX WO200077214-A2.  
PN WO200077214-A2.  
XX 21-DEC-2000.  
PD 21-DEC-2000.  
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
PA

XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
DR gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
XX affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
PT Example; Page 252; 419pp; English.  
XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF3268 to AAF4064  
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
CC AAF3262 to AAF3267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention  
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 18 CCTAAGCA 25  
DB |||||  
10 CCTAAGCA 3  
RESULT 630  
AAF42401  
ID AAF42401 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX AAF42401;  
AC AAF42401;  
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
DT Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:9140.  
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
XX WO200077214-A2.  
PN WO200077214-A2.  
XX 21-DEC-2000.  
PD 21-DEC-2000.  
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
XX

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PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
FA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX Example; Page 326; 419pp; English.
XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate phases which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 13 CCCTTCTCT 20
Db 2 CCCTTCTCT 9
RESULT 631
AAF36961
ID AAF36961 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAF36961;
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3700.
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS WO200077214-A2.
XX 21-DEC-2000.
XX

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XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX PF
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX PR
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PA
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX Example; Page 132; 419pp; English.
XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate phases which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 15 CTTCTCTAA 22
Db 3 CTTCTCTAA 10
RESULT 632
AAF43780/c
ID AAF43780 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAF43780;
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:11919.
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS
XX

```



KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 XX WO200077214-A2.  
 XX 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX Example; Page 148; 419pp; English.

CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 18 CCTAAGCA 25  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CCTAAGCA 8

RESULT 635  
 AAF43536/C  
 ID AAF43536 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AAF43536;  
 AC  
 XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX

DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:11675.  
 XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;  
 KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;  
 KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;  
 KW linker; PCR primer; ds.  
 XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.  
 XX OS  
 XX WO200077214-A2.  
 XX 21-DEC-2000.  
 XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.  
 XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.  
 XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.  
 XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;  
 XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.  
 XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of  
 PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and  
 PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.  
 XX Example; Page 367; 419pp; English.

CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a  
 CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not  
 CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes  
 CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also  
 CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell  
 CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at  
 CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log  
 CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate  
 CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast  
 CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression  
 CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of  
 CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for  
 CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression  
 CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10  
 CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;  
 CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a  
 CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a  
 CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and  
 CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose  
 CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used  
 CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially  
 CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The  
 CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell  
 CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064  
 CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE  
 CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 19 CTAAGCAT 26  
 |||||  
 Db 10 CTAAGCAT 3

RESULT 636  
 AAF34624  
 ID AAF34624 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX AAF34624;  
 AC

```

XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1363.
XX
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW Serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX WO200077214-A2.
XX
XX 21-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
XX Example; Page 48; 419pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
Db 1 CCACCTCA 8
RESULT 637
AAF35204/C

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ID AAF35204 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF35204;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1943.
DE
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW Serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS
XX WO200077214-A2.
XX
XX 21-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
XX Example; Page 69; 419pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5 CTCATCGC 12
Db 10 CTCATCGC 3

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RESULT 638
ABL58287
ID ABL58287 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC
XX ABL58287;
XX AC
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX AC
DE Beta-phaseolin gene vicilin-box DNA sequence.
XX AC
XX Tobacco; plant; cis-acting element; transgenic; nicotine; Nic; NtOPT1;
XX KW nitrosamine; beta-phaseolin; vicilin-box; ds.
XX KW
XX Phaseolus sp.
XX OS
XX WO200218607-A2.
XX PN
XX 07-MAR-2002.
XX PD
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026788.
XX PF
XX 30-AUG-2000; 2000US-0229198P.
XX PR
XX (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA STATE.
XX PA
XX Conkling MA, Li Y;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-371827/40.
XX DR
XX Obtaining plant with altered levels of desired protein regulated cis-
PT acting element by introducing nucleic acid with the element not operably
PT linked to coding sequence of the protein to produce a transformed cell.
XX PT
XX Example 5; Page 28; 48pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention provides a method of obtaining a plant with altered content
CC of desired protein (P1) which is regulated by cis-acting element (E1).
CC The method involves introducing exogenous nucleic acid (ENA) construct
CC comprising E1 which is not operably linked to coding sequence or its
CC complement of P1, into plant cell to produce transformed plant cell,
CC where the cell contains ENA copies to alter level of P1 in plant
CC regenerated from cells. The method is useful for obtaining a plant,
CC preferably transgenic tobacco plant with altered content of P1,
CC is a Nic gene product, where altered content of P1 may be tobacco
CC specific nitrosamines. The present sequence represents a DNA sequence
CC corresponding to the beta-phaseolin gene vicilin-box
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
Db 2 CCACCTCA 9
|||||||
RESULT 639
ABK24238/c
ID ABK24238 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC
XX ABK24238;
XX AC
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Retinaldehyde-binding protein 1 ASO primer extension primer #11.
XX DE
XX Human; retinaldehyde-binding protein 1; ss; RLBPI; haplotype; primer;
XX KW genotyping; probe; autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa; arRP; PCR;
XX chromosome 15q26; transgenic; ASO; allele specific oligonucleotide.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192278-A2.
XX AC
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX PD
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017252.
XX PF
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207618P.
XX PR
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Choi JY, Kazemi A, Koshy B;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-122053/16.
XX DR
XX New genetic variants having polymorphisms in the retinaldehyde-binding
PT protein 1 gene, useful for studying the function of and for expressing
PT RLBPI protein for use in screening drugs for treating diseases related to
PT RLBPI activity.
XX PT
XX Claim 18; Page 14; 107pp; English.
XX PS
XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide, which comprises
CC genes and haplotypes of the retinaldehyde-binding protein 1 (RLBPI) gene.
CC The polynucleotide comprises polymorphic sites in the RLBPI gene, which
CC are referred to as PS1-24 to designate the order in which they are
CC located in the gene. Also included are methods for haplotyping or
CC genotyping the RLBPI gene of an individual, a method for predicting a
CC haplotype pair for the RLBPI gene of an individual, a method for
CC identifying an association between a trait and at least one haplotype or
CC haplotype pair of the RLBPI gene, a composition comprising at least one
CC genotyping oligonucleotide for detecting a polymorphism in the RLBPI gene
CC at a PS consisting of PS1-PS24, a kit for genotyping the RLBPI gene of an
CC individual comprising a set of oligonucleotides designed to genotype each
CC of PS1-PS24 recombinant non-human organisms transformed or transfected
CC with the isolated polynucleotide, where the organism expresses a RLBPI
CC protein encoded by the first nucleotide sequence or expresses an RLBPI
CC protein encoded by the polymorphic variant sequence, an isolated
CC polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is a polymorphic
CC variant of a reference sequence for the RLBPI protein or its fragment, an
CC anti-RLBPI antibody, a method for screening for drugs targeting the
CC isolated polypeptide, and a computer system for storing and analysing
CC polymorphism data for the RLBPI oncogene gene. The polynucleotide
CC comprising polymorphisms in the RLBPI gene is useful in studying the
CC expression and function of RLBPI, and in expressing RLBPI protein for use
CC in screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related to RLBPI activity
CC (e.g. autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa (arRP)). The methods and
CC haplotypes are useful in improving the efficiency and output of several
CC steps in the drug discovery and development process, including target
CC validation, identifying lead compounds, and early phase clinical trials.
CC These are also useful for designing clinical trials of candidate drugs
CC for treating a specific condition or disease, as well as for screening
CC compounds targeting RLBPI to treat a specific condition or disease
CC predicted to be associated with RLBPI activity. The kit and method are
CC useful for determining whether an individual has one of the haplotypes or
CC haplotype pairs cited above. The transgenic animals are useful for
CC studying expression of the RLBPI isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening
CC and testing of drugs targeted against RLBPI protein, and for testing the
CC efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for retinal diseases in a
CC biological system. The gene for RLBPI is located on chromosome 15q26. The
CC present sequence is an allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) PCR primer
CC for amplifying a nucleic acid containing a polymorphic RLBPI sequence,
CC using the primer extension method
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 11 GCCCCTTC 18

```

Db 8 GCCCTTC 1

RESULT 640  
ABL88339/c  
ID ABL88339 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL88339;  
XX  
DT 20-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human CHRNE gene polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID NO:73.  
XX  
KW Human; cholinergic receptor nicotinic epsilon polypeptide; CHRNE;  
KW chromosome 17p13-12; acetylcholine receptor; ACHR;  
KW neuromuscular junction; skeletal muscle; postnatal development;  
KW congenital myasthenic syndrome; CMS; haplotyping; genotyping; haplotype;  
KW genetic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene therapy;  
KW drug screening; primer extension; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200198316-A2.  
XX  
PD 27-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019835.  
XX  
PR 20-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212870P.  
XX  
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Amato E, Bieglecki KM, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Tanguay DA;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-130787/17.  
XX  
PT Novel genetic variants of cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, epsilon  
PT polypeptide gene useful in studying expression and function of the  
PT protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. congenital  
PT myasthenic syndrome.  
XX  
PS Claim 19; Page 15; 104pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a method for haplotyping the cholinergic  
CC receptor, nicotinic, epsilon polypeptide (CHRNE) gene (ABL88268) of an  
CC individual, and also describes 17 novel polymorphic sites within the  
CC human CHRNE gene. The CHRNE gene is located on chromosome 17p13-12 and  
CC contains 12 exons which encode a 493 amino acid protein (AB849112). The  
CC CHRNE protein is one of the 5 subunits of mammalian acetylcholine  
CC receptors (ACHRs) found at neuromuscular junctions in juveniles and  
CC adults, and is essential for the normal postnatal development of skeletal  
CC muscle. Mutations in the CHRNE gene are associated with congenital  
CC myasthenic syndrome (CMS). CHRNE gene sequences can therefore be used in  
CC gene therapy. The CHRNE gene is also useful for studying the expression  
CC and function of CHRNE, and in expressing CHRNE protein for use in  
CC screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CHRNE. The  
CC method of the invention is useful for haplotyping the CHRNE gene in an  
CC individual, and can also be used in pharmaceutical research to validate  
CC CHRNE as a candidate target for, and in design of clinical trials of  
CC candidate drugs for, treating a specific condition drugs or disease  
CC predicted to be associated with CHRNE activity such as CMS. Polymorphisms  
CC in the target region may be determined by the use of allele-specific  
CC oligonucleotides (ASOs; ABL88370-ABL88320) as probes and primers, and by  
CC primer extension using oligonucleotide primers comprising sequences  
CC ABL88371-ABL88354. The CHRNE protein is useful for improving the  
CC efficiency and reliability of several steps in the discovery and  
CC development of drugs for treating diseases associated with CHRNE  
CC activity, and may be used to screen drugs which target CHRNE. Sequences  
CC ABL88321-ABL88354 represent sequences that are specifically claimed as  
CC components of primers used to detect polymorphisms in the CHRNE gene by  
CC primer extension

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 12 CCCCTTC 19  
DB 10 CCCCTTC 3

RESULT 641  
ABL01199/c  
ID ABL01199 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL01199;  
XX  
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human AKR1B1 gene polymorphism detection primer SEQ ID NO:96.  
XX  
KW Human; aldo-keto reductase family 1 member B1; aldoase reductase; ss;  
KW AKR1B1; chromosome 7q35; detection; polymorphism; ASO; probe; primer;  
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; antidiabetic; gene therapy; diabetes.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200179223-A2.  
XX  
PD 25-OCT-2001.  
XX  
PF 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011944.  
XX  
PR 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196315P.  
XX  
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Choi JY, Nandabalan K, Rounds E, Sanchis A;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-075056/10.  
XX  
PT Novel polymorphic variants of aldo-keto reductase family 1, member b1  
PT gene useful in studying expression and function of the protein, useful  
PT for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. diabetes.  
XX  
PS Claim 18; Page 15; 103pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (I) comprising  
CC a sequence which is a polymorphic variant (PV) of a reference sequence  
CC for aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B1 (AKR1B1) gene or its  
CC fragment, having the 2214 base pair sequence given in ABL01105. AKR1B1  
CC has antidiabetic activity and can be used in gene therapy. AKR1B1 can be  
CC used in the treatment of diabetes. The human AKR1B1 gene is located on  
CC chromosome 7q35. ABL01107 to ABL01129 represent allele-specific  
CC oligonucleotide (ASO) probes used in the detection of polymorphisms in  
CC the human AKR1B1 gene; ABL01130 to ABL01175 represent ASO primers used in  
CC the detection of polymorphisms in the human AKR1B1 gene; and ABL01176 to  
CC ABL01221 represent preferred primers used in the detection of  
CC polymorphisms in the human AKR1B1 gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1 CCACCTCA 8  
DB 8 CCACCTCA 1

RESULT 642  
ABN81474

ID ABN81474 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 AC ABN81474;  
 XX  
 DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human HTATIP PCR primer SEQ ID NO 75.  
 XX  
 KW Human; HIV-1 Tat interactive protein; HTATIP; haplotyping; genotyping;  
 KW transgenic; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200229089-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-APR-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031593.  
 PF  
 XX 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-0238655P.  
 PR  
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Armstrong B, Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Gilson CR, Parks KE;  
 PI Sausker EA;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-330173/36.  
 DR  
 XX New HIV-1 tat interactive protein, 60 kDa (HTATIP) gene polymorphic  
 PT variants, for studying the expression and function of HTATIP and  
 PT screening candidate drugs for treating familial glucocorticoid deficiency  
 PT and cancer.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 16; Page 14; 89pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to novel genetic variants of the HIV-1 Tat  
 CC interactive protein, 60 kDa (HTATIP) gene. The polymorphic variants are  
 CC useful in studying the expression and function of HTATIP, in expressing  
 CC HTATIP protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases  
 CC related to HTATIP activity, in studying the effect of the variation on  
 CC the biological activity of HTATIP and the binding affinity of candidate  
 CC drugs targeting HTATIP for the treatment of disorders. Haplotyping  
 CC methods are useful in validating HTATIP as a candidate target for  
 CC treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with  
 CC HTATIP activity or in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs  
 CC for treating a specific condition or disease associated with HTATIP  
 CC activity. Transgenic animals are useful for studying expression of the  
 CC HTATIP isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs  
 CC targeted against HTATIP protein and for testing the efficacy of  
 CC therapeutic agents and compounds for disorders. The present sequence is  
 CC that of a HTATIP allele specific PCR primer of the invention  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19  
 Db 1 CCCCTTCC 8  
 RESULT 643  
 ABV78447  
 ID ABV78447 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV78447;  
 XX  
 DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GTR-D mRNA SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:158.  
 XX

KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; human; Th1 cell;  
 KW activated T cell; T lymphocyte; immune response; expression pattern;  
 KW preferential expression; immune disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN JP2002186482-A.  
 XX  
 PD 02-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00385816.  
 PF  
 XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00385816.  
 PR  
 XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.  
 PA  
 XX WPI; 2002-594261/64.  
 DR  
 XX Human activated Th1 and Th2 cell expression gene group, useful for the  
 XX diagnosis and treatment of Th1 and Th2-related diseases.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 19; Page 10; 60pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags  
 CC representing groups of genes which are expressed in activated human Th1  
 CC and/or Th2 cells. The SAGE tags of this invention consist of a sequence  
 CC of 10 nucleotides located downstream of the 5'-CATG-3' sequence motif  
 CC lying nearest to the polyA region of cDNAs derived from a variety of  
 CC genes. These tags serve to uniquely identify each transcript and can thus  
 CC be used to analyse the pattern of gene expression in particular cell  
 CC types. The invention also relates to proteins encoded by the genes  
 CC expressed in Th1 and/or Th2 cells, antibodies against these proteins, and  
 CC inhibitors of the expression of groups of genes that are expressed in  
 CC either or both the two cell types. Groups of genes expressed in Th1  
 CC and/or Th2 cell types may be used for the diagnosis and treatment of Th1  
 CC and Th2-related disorders. Sequences ABV78390-ABV78560 are SAGE tags  
 CC representing 171 genes which are more highly expressed in Th1 cells  
 CC compared with Th2 cells  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19  
 Db 3 CCCCTTCC 10  
 RESULT 644  
 ABX09674/C  
 ID ABX09674 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX09674;  
 XX  
 DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Arteriosclerosis-detecting probe from NF1 #64.  
 XX  
 KW Arteriosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;  
 KW mutation; probe; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200272882-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 19-SEP-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP002780.  
 PF  
 XX 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01011925.  
 PR  
 XX

PA (OGHA-) OGHAM GMBH.  
 XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;  
 XX WPI; 2002-723374/78.  
 XX  
 XX Determining genetic risk of arteriosclerosis, for clinical diagnosis,  
 PT comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes  
 PT derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1; Page 140; 146pp; German.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk  
 CC of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population  
 CC studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference  
 CC nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing  
 CC mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their  
 CC complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridizing the probes with a nucleic  
 CC acid from (or synthesised from) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and  
 CC evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,  
 CC inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a  
 CC multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different  
 CC mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are risk  
 CC -associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be combined  
 CC with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable diagnosis,  
 CC especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. gene therapy)  
 CC that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations in a  
 CC reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the method is  
 CC well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes used to  
 CC illustrate the method of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3 ACCTCATC 10  
 Db 8 ACCTCATC 1  
 RESULT 645  
 AAD44467/c  
 ID AAD44467 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 AC AAD44467;  
 XX  
 DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human F2RL1 gene polymorphisms detecting primer #5.  
 XX  
 KW Human; haplotype; coagulation factor II receptor like 1; F2RL1; asthma;  
 KW polymorphism; chronic pulmonary disease; inflammatory disorder;  
 KW gene therapy; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200255534-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 18-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US046475.  
 XX  
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247516P.  
 XX  
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Bieglecki KM, Sanchis A, Shah N;  
 XX WPI; 2002-566728/60.  
 XX  
 PT New genetic variants having polymorphisms in the coagulation factor II

PT (thrombin) receptor like 1 (F2RL1) gene, useful for studying the function  
 PT of F2RL1 and treating disorders associated with abnormal expression or  
 XX function of F2RL1.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 16; Page 14; 65pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising genes and  
 CC haplotypes of the coagulation factor II (thrombin) receptor like 1  
 CC (F2RL1) gene. Polymorphic variants of the F2RL1 gene are useful in  
 CC studying the expression and biological function of F2RL1, and in  
 CC identifying drugs targeting F2RL1 protein for treating disorders  
 CC associated with abnormal expression or function of F2RL1, e.g. asthma,  
 CC chronic pulmonary disease, and inflammatory disorders. Polynucleotides  
 CC comprising a polymorphic gene variant or fragment may be used for  
 CC therapeutic purposes, where a patient could benefit from expression or  
 CC increased expression of a particular F2RL1 protein isoform, or an  
 CC expression vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the  
 CC patient. Haplotype information is useful in improving the efficiency and  
 CC output of several steps in drug discovery and development process,  
 CC including target validation, identifying lead compounds, and early phase  
 CC clinical trials. Information on polymorphisms may be applied in studying  
 CC biological functions of F2RL1 as well as in identifying drugs targeting  
 CC this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal  
 CC expression or function. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The  
 CC present sequence is human F2RL1 gene polymorphism detecting primer  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19  
 Db 8 CCCCTTCC 1  
 RESULT 646  
 AAL39797/c  
 ID AAL39797 standard; DNA; 10 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAL39797;  
 XX  
 DT 05-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE SMOH polymorphism detecting primer SEQ ID No 112.  
 XX  
 KW Cytostatic; polymorphic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; SMOH;  
 KW human smoothened Drosophila homologue; basal cell carcinoma; BCC;  
 KW gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200229004-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-APR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 04-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031304.  
 XX  
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237871P.  
 XX  
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Koshy B, Lee HH, Sausker EA;  
 XX WPI; 2002-519113/55.  
 XX  
 PT New genetic variants of smoothened Drosophila homolog (SMOH) gene useful  
 PT for therapeutic purposes and for expressing SMOH protein useful in  
 PT identifying drugs to treat basal cell carcinomas.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 17; Page 15; 179pp; English.  
 XX



```

ID  ADH56997 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX  ADH56997;
XX
XX  25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE  Human CARD4 5' intron DNA oligo preceding exon 8 SeqID 85.
XX
XX  ss; human; CARD4; NOD1; CED4/Apaf-1; caspase-9 induced apoptosis;
KW  inflammation; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW  rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory bowel; psoriasis; asthma;
KW  antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; pharmacogenomic; forensic;
KW  paternity testing.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  US2003219810-A1.
PN
XX
XX  27-NOV-2003.
PD
XX
XX  27-MAR-2003; 2003US-00401194.
PF
XX
XX  27-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368184P.
PR
XX
XX  (BARN/) BARNES G.
PA
XX  (BERT/) BERTIN J.
PI
XX  Barnes G, Bertin J;
PT
XX  WPI; 2004-010870/01.
DR
XX
XX  New isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising an allelic variant of a
PT  CARD4 gene, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating asthma or an
PT  apoptotic, inflammatory or allergic disorder, or in pharmacogenomics.
XX
XX  Example 6; SEQ ID NO 85; 77pp; English.
XX
XX  This invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms within
CC  the human CARD4 gene. Specifically, it refers to allelic variants of
CC  CARD4 (NOD1), a member of the CED4/Apaf-1 family that is involved in
CC  caspase-9 induced apoptosis and inflammation. The present invention
CC  describes a kit for determining the allelic variants of CARD4 polymorphic
CC  regions of an individual, which can be useful for predicting
CC  susceptibility, as well as diagnosis, prevention and treatment of various
CC  disorders including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, rheumatoid
CC  arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis or asthma. Accordingly,
CC  the compositions of this invention exhibit antiasthmatic,
CC  antiinflammatory and antiallergic activities. Furthermore, they may be
CC  used to identify patients that would be strong candidates for effective
CC  treatment with a CARD4 modulator, in pharmacogenomics, or in monitoring
CC  the effects of CARD4 therapeutics during clinical trials. The nucleic
CC  acid molecule may also be used in forensics or paternity testing. This
CC  oligonucleotide sequence is a human CARD4 DNA oligo that indicates an
CC  intron/exon boundary of the genomic CARD4 DNA of the invention.
XX
XX  Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match          30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  14 CCTTCCTTA 21
Db  2 CCTTCCTTA 9

RESULT 650
ADK12942/c
ID  ADK12942 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX  ADK12942;
XX
XX  20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT

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```

XX  Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) standard tag SEQ ID NO:120.
DE
XX  glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM;
XX  anticancer; antiglioma; immune response; cytostatic;
KW  multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; standard tag; ss.
KW
XX  Homo sapiens.
OS  Synthetic.
XX
XX  WO2004016758-A2.
PN
XX  26-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX  15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.
PF
XX
XX  15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.
PR
XX  01-APR-2003; 2003US-0458978P.
PR
XX
XX  (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA  (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX  Madden SI, Wang CJ, Cook BP, Lattera J, Walter K;
PI
XX  WPI; 2004-247973/23.
DR
XX
XX  Diagnosing glioma by detecting expression product of any one of 255
PT  genes, glioma endothelial markers, in brain tissue sample suspected of
PT  being neoplastic, and comparing the expression with expression in normal
PT  brain tissue sample.
XX
XX  Example 2; SEQ ID NO 120; 114pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention describes a method (M1) for aiding in the diagnosis
CC  of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one
CC  gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being
CC  neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma
CC  endothelial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the
CC  expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain
CC  tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to
CC  (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1)
CC  treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an
CC  antibody that specifically binds to a extracellular epitope; (2)
CC  identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or antiglioma
CC  drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses
CC  (I), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and
CC  identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases
CC  the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound
CC  as potential anticancer or antiglioma drug involves contacting a test
CC  compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene
CC  identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and
CC  identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it
CC  decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an
CC  immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein
CC  or (I). (I) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune
CC  destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is
CC  useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi
CC  -drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune
CC  response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had
CC  a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM
CC  standard tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the
CC  present invention.
XX
XX  Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match          30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  17 TCCTAAGC 24
Db  9 TCCTAAGC 2

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RESULT 651
ADU20004
ID ADU20004 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC
XX ADU20004;
XX DT
XX 13-JAN-2005 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Hypoxia-related tumorigenesis-related SAGE tag #1795.
XX KW
XX screening; hypoxia-related tumorigenesis;
XX KW hypoxia-induced gene regulation; tumour; SAGE tag; ds.
XX OS
XX Unidentified.
XX XX
XX WO2004092198-A2.
XX FN
XX 28-OCT-2004.
XX PD
XX 09-APR-2004; 2004WO-US011087.
XX FF
XX 09-APR-2003; 2003US-0461712P.
XX PR
XX (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX PA
XX Nacht M;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2004-758333/74.
XX DR
XX
XX Identifying agents that alter biological activity of a polypeptide
XX PT encoded by a polynucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis
XX PT comprises contacting an agent with a target cell and monitoring activity
XX PT of expressed product.
XX XX
XX Disclosure; Page 92; 100pp; English.
XX PS
XX
XX The invention comprises a method of screening for candidate agents
XX CC capable of altering the biological activity of a protein encoded by a
XX CC nucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis. The method of the
XX CC invention involves contacting a test agent with a target cell expressing
XX CC the nucleotide, and monitoring the activity of the expressed protein
XX CC product; if the test agent modifies the activity of the expressed protein
XX CC then this is a candidate agent. The method of the invention is useful for
XX CC modifying hypoxia-induced gene regulation and for diagnosing, prognosing
XX CC or treating tumours. The present DNA sequence represents a SAGE tag that
XX CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX XX
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTCA 8
Db 2 CCACCTCA 9

RESULT 652
AAQ37873
ID AAQ37873 standard; RNA; 11 BP.
XX AC
XX AAQ37873;
XX XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT
XX 04-JUL-1993 (first entry)
XX DT
XX
XX Sequence of oligonucleotide set D1 for binding to the HIV gag-pol triple
XX DE strand.
XX XX
XX Oligonucleotide; target molecule; binding activity; therapy; HIV;
XX KW diagnosis; research; gag-pol; triple strand; ss.

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XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX WO9304204-A1.
XX FN
XX 04-MAR-1993.
XX PD
XX 21-AUG-1992; 92WO-US007121.
XX PF
XX 23-AUG-1991; 91US-00749000.
XX PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Ecker DJ, Wyatt J, Bruce TW, Anderson K, Hanecak RC, Vickers T;
XX PI Davis P;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1993-094029/11.
XX DR
XX
XX Screening of oligo:nucleotide and polypeptide molecules - by synthesising
XX PT sets of molecules and assaying for activity against a target molecule.
XX PT
XX Example; Page 38; 75pp; English.
XX PS
XX
XX The example concerns random oligo set binding to HIV gag-pol triple
XX CC strand. Binding to double stranded DNA or RNA is possible by formation of
XX CC a three stranded complex with the incoming third strand binding to the
XX CC major groove of the duplex RNA or DNA. To determine the best oligo to
XX CC bind to the gag-pol stem loop, a group of RNA oligo sets was designed to
XX CC bind to the purine-rich strand of the gag-pol stem-loop. At the posn. of
XX CC the two Cys the sequence was randomised to provide the sequences in
XX CC AAQ37870- AAQ37877. Binding to the gag-pol stemloop was measured by gel
XX CC shift analysis. In round 1, oligo set C1 had the greatest affinity, in
XX CC the second round C was fixed in the eighth posn. and the ninth posn. was
XX CC determined. Oligo set C2 had the greatest affinity for the target in the
XX CC ninth round. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX XX
XX Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 T; 4 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 CCCUCCU 8

RESULT 653
AAQ73632
ID AAQ73632 standard; RNA; 11 BP.
XX AC
XX AAQ73632;
XX XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT
XX 13-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX DT
XX
XX RNA oligonucleotide with binding affinity for HIV gag-pol stem loop.
XX XX
XX HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; tat element; transcription; factor;
XX KW binding; target molecules; identification; modulate; function;
XX KW therapeutic; diagnostic; research; gag-pol stem loop; ss.
XX XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX WO9421825-A1.
XX FN
XX 29-SEP-1994.
XX PD
XX
XX 01-MAR-1994; 94WO-US002166.
XX PF
XX 16-MAR-1993; 93US-00032852.
XX PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA

```

XX Ecker DJ, Vickers TA, Davis PW;  
 XX WPI; 1994-317042/39.  
 XX  
 XX Identifying oligo-nucleotide(s) binding specifically to transcription  
 PT factors - or other target molecules, using sets of oligo-nucleotide(s)  
 PT with a fixed base at some positions and randomised bases at other, and  
 PT interaction with selected set.  
 XX  
 XX Example 23; Page 44; 106pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The method of the invention is useful for identifying oligonucleotides  
 CC (i) which modulate transcription factor function for therapeutic,  
 CC diagnostic or research purposes. Binding of (i) to double stranded DNA or  
 CC RNA is possible by formation of a three stranded complex with the  
 CC incoming third strand binding in the major groove of the duplex RNA or  
 CC DNA. One of the limitations in the design of triple strand interactions  
 CC is the need to have a long stretch of homopurines as a target. The 3'  
 CC (right) side of the gag-pol stem loop is homopurine except for a pair of  
 CC cytosines near the bottom of the stem loop. AAQ73629-36 were designed and  
 CC their affinity for the stem loop was measured in a gel shift assay.  
 CC AAQ73631 had the greatest affinity for the target with a Kd of 50 in  
 CC round 1. In round 9, AAQ73635 had the greatest affinity for the target  
 CC with a Kd of 1. This showed that a triple strand binding sequence can be  
 CC optimised. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 T; 4 U; 1 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 5; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 1 CCCUCCU 8  
 XX  
 RESULT 654  
 AAV06737  
 ID AAV06737 standard; RNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV06737;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 27-MAY-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Random oligonucleotide set D1 binding to HIV gag-pol triple strand.  
 XX  
 XX Ras stem/loop; oligonucleotide synthesis; unrandomisation; HIV gag-pol;  
 KW triple strand; HIV TAR element; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX US5698391-A.  
 PN  
 XX 16-DEC-1997.  
 PD  
 XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357396.  
 PF  
 XX 23-AUG-1991; 91US-00749000.  
 PR  
 XX 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00196103.  
 XX  
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX Wyatt J, Anderson K, Ecker DJ, Vickers T, Hanecak R, Freier SM;  
 PI Sanghvi YS, Brown-Driver V, Cook PD, Davis P, Bruce TW;  
 XX WPI; 1998-051483/05.  
 DR  
 XX Synthesis and selection of oligomers - especially oligonucleotides.  
 PT  
 XX Example 40; Col 31; 37pp; English.  
 PS

XX This sequence represents an oligonucleotide set shown in the  
 CC specification. The invention relates to a method for determining an  
 CC oligonucleotide having an assayable activity for a target molecule. It  
 CC comprises: (a) preparing a group of sets of oligonucleotides of  
 CC substantially the same length, each oligonucleotide comprising at least 3  
 CC nucleotides by defining a common position in the oligonucleotides of the  
 CC sets, and synthesising the sets of oligonucleotides so that each set has  
 CC a different nucleotide in the common position, the nucleotides which are  
 CC not in the common position being randomised; (b) assaying each of the  
 CC sets for activity against the target molecule; (c) selecting the set  
 CC having the highest activity; (d) preparing a further group of sets of  
 CC oligonucleotides of the substantially same length, each of the sets of  
 CC the further group having in the previously defined common position the  
 CC nucleotide appearing in that position in the set selected in step (c),  
 CC and having in an additional defined common position a different  
 CC nucleotide, the nucleotides in the positions of the oligonucleotides  
 CC which are not in a defined common position being randomised; (e) assaying  
 CC each of the sets of the further group for the assayable activity; (f)  
 CC selecting the set of the further group having the highest assayable  
 CC activity; and (g) repeating steps (d) to (f) until an oligonucleotide  
 CC having the assayable activity for the target molecule is determined. The  
 CC methods can be applied to any molecules that can be oligomerised in a  
 CC controlled fashion. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 T; 4 U; 1 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 5; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20  
 Db 1 CCCUCCU 8  
 XX  
 RESULT 655  
 ABQ87243/c  
 ID ABQ87243 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABQ87243;  
 XX  
 XX 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 998.  
 DE  
 XX Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200253773-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.  
 PF  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.  
 PR  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 PA  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-528865/56.  
 DR  
 XX Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in  
 PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene  
 PT expression.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 8; Page 78; 325pp; German.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans  
 CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial  
 CC



CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and  
 CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from  
 CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential  
 CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is  
 CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining  
 CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of  
 CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present  
 CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed  
 CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGC 24  
 |||||  
 Db 11 TCCTAAGC 4

RESULT 656  
 ABQ87583  
 ID ABQ87583 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABQ87583;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 1338.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200253773-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.  
 XX  
 PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in  
 PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene  
 PT expression.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 8; Page 94; 325pp; German.

XX The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans  
 CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial  
 CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and  
 CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from  
 CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential  
 CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is  
 CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining  
 CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of  
 CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present  
 CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed  
 CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGC 24  
 |||||  
 Db 11 TCCTAAGC 4

Qy 12 CCCCTTCC 19  
 |||||  
 Db 4 CCCCTTCC 11

RESULT 657  
 ABV64096/c  
 ID ABV64096 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX  
 AC ABV64096;  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin EST 1882.

XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200253774-A2.

XX 11-JUL-2002.

XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.

XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.

XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 77; 1345pp; German.

XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX

SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGC 24  
 |||||  
 Db 11 TCCTAAGC 4

RESULT 658  
 ABV63195/c  
 ID ABV63195 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX  
 AC ABV63195;

XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX

```

DE Human skin EST 981.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 52; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTT 17
Db 8 CGCCCTT 1

RESULT 659
ABV69262
ID ABV69262 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV69262;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 7048.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

```

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XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 221; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCTTC 18
Db 4 GCCCTTC 11

RESULT 660
ABV71517/c
ID ABV71517 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71517;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 9303.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX

```

PS Claim 24; Page 299; 1345pp; German.  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 17 TCCTAAGC 24  
 Db 11 TCCTAAGC 4  
 |||||  
 RESULT 661  
 ABV71211  
 ID ABV71211 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 AC ABV71211;  
 XX  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human skin EST 8997.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 PR (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 24; Page 289; 1345pp; German.  
 PS The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression. (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX

CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 8 ATCGCCCC 15  
 Db 4 ATCGCCCC 11  
 |||||  
 RESULT 662  
 ABV67460/c  
 ID ABV67460 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV67460;  
 XX  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 DT Human skin EST 5246.  
 DE  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 PR (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 170; 1345pp; German.  
 PS The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 14 CCTTCCTA 21  
 Db 11 CCTTCCTA 4  
 |||||

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RESULT 663
ABV68306
ID ABV68306 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV68306;
XX
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human skin EST 6092.
XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhoeic;
XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX PS WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 194; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX (EST) of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCTTCCTA 9
|||||

RESULT 664
ABV70208/c
ID ABV70208 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV70208;
XX
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human skin EST 7994.
XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhoeic;
XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX PS WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX PS Claim 24; Page 255; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX (EST) of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCAT 9
Db 9 CACCTCAT 2
|||||

RESULT 665
ABV65268
ID ABV65268 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV65268;
XX
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human skin EST 3054.
XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhoeic;
XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX

```

PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 110; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 15 CTTCCCTAA 22  
 DB 3 CTTCCCTAA 10  
 |||||  
 RESULT 666  
 ABV67594  
 ID ABV67594 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV67594;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin EST 5380.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253774-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 173; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)

CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 CCACCTCA 8  
 DB 4 CCACCTCA 11  
 |||||  
 RESULT 667  
 ABV63790  
 ID ABV63790 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV63790;  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin EST 1576.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253774-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 68; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 8; Conservative 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCC 15  
|||||||  
Db 4 ATCGCCCC 11

## RESULT 669

ABV65863  
ID ABV65863 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ABV65863;

XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human skin EST 3649.

XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200253774-A2.

XX PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.

XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.

XX KW In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
PT e.g. skin cancer.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 126; 1345pp; German.

XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
CC (EST) of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20  
|||||||  
Db 3 CCCTTCCT 10

## RESULT 669

ABV62787/c  
ID ABV62787 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ABV62787;

XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human skin EST 573.

XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200253774-A2.

XX PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.

XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.

XX KW In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
PT e.g. skin cancer.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 41; 1345pp; German.

XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
CC (EST) of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCAT 9

Db 9 CACCTCAT 2

## RESULT 670

ABV70616/c  
ID ABV70616 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ABV70616;

XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human skin EST 8402.

XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200253774-A2.

PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 FI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 24; Page 268; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e-02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 10 CGGCCCTT 17  
 Db 8 CGGCCCTT 1  
 RESULT 671  
 ADQ30170  
 ID ADQ30170 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADQ30170;  
 XX  
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Murine VR1 exon 1d transcription factor binding fragment #62.  
 XX  
 KW ds; VR1 receptor; vanilloid receptor type 1; modulator;  
 KW pain transmission; primary sensory neuron; transcription factor;  
 KW detection; MZFl; NFKappaB; NFAT; GATA1; sensitivity disorder; analgesia;  
 KW hypalgesia; hyperalgesia; neuralgia; myalgia; murine.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN WO2004053120-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 24-JUN-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 01-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP013522.  
 XX  
 PR 09-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01057421.  
 XX  
 XX (CHEF ) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.  
 PA  
 XX Weihe E, Bieller A, Schaefer MKH;  
 FI  
 XX WPI; 2004-468868/44.  
 DR  
 XX

PT New nucleic acid that modulates expression of the vanilloid receptor-1,  
 PT useful for control of pain or sensitivity disorders, comprises sequences  
 XX from control regions of the receptor gene.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 50; 68pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel nucleic acid containing a specific  
 CC segment having at least one region that modulates expression of the VR1  
 CC (vanilloid receptor type 1) receptor, or a functional derivative, allele  
 CC or fragment of this region, or a sequence that hybridizes to it under  
 CC standard conditions. The VR1 modulator is derived from one or more of  
 CC positions 21931-223344 of GenBank AL670399, 31673-36359 of AL663116, or  
 CC 44731-43331 or 36616-33151 of AF168787 and is involved in transmission of  
 CC pain, particularly in primary sensory neurons. The invention also  
 CC describes a vector that contains the VR1 modulator, host cells containing  
 CC this vector (other than human germ or embryonal stem cells) and a method  
 CC for modulating expression of the VR1 receptor by introducing the  
 CC modulator or the vector into a cell that contains the VR1 gene. The  
 CC products of the invention are used for detecting a transcription factor  
 CC from its binding to a regulatory sequence (or a double-stranded  
 CC oligonucleotide fragment of it), e.g. by Western blotting or enzyme-  
 CC linked immunosorbant assay, particularly for diagnosis of diseases  
 CC associated with overexpression or underexpression of the transcription  
 CC factor. The region that modulates VR1 receptor expression includes a  
 CC binding site for a transcription factor, e.g. MZFl, NFKappaB, NFAT or  
 CC GATA1. The nucleic acids of the invention, or vectors containing them,  
 CC are used for prevention or treatment of pain, also for treating  
 CC sensitivity disorders, e.g. analgesia, hypalgesia or hyperalgesia, also  
 CC neuralgia and myalgia, that are associated with activity of the VR1  
 CC receptor. This sequence represents a fragment of murine VR1 exon 1d DNA  
 CC which is capable of binding to a transcription factor.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2 CACCTCAT 9  
 Db 4 CACCTCAT 11  
 RESULT 672  
 ADQ36273  
 ID ADQ36273 standard; DNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADQ36273;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human hair-bearing skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1090.  
 XX  
 KW hair-bearing skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; biochip; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN DE10260931-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUL-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.  
 XX  
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.  
 XX  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 FI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 FI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-518857/50.  
 DR  
 XX

PT In vitro identification of genes important for hair-bearing skin, useful  
 PT for assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1090; 250pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for hair-bearing skin in humans. The method  
 CC comprises recovering, from hair-bearing skin, a first mixture of  
 CC genetically expressed (transcribed and optionally translated) factors  
 CC (i.e. proteins, mRNA or their fragments), recovering a second, similar  
 CC mixture from skin on which hair does not grow and subjecting both  
 CC mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) to identify those  
 CC genes for which expression is markedly different between the two types of  
 CC skin. The invention also describes in vitro methods for determining  
 CC homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin and for determining activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin. A biochip and  
 CC a test kit comprising a solid support (flexible or rigid) with  
 CC immobilised probes are also described for determining homeostasis. The  
 CC hair-bearing skin is from the scalp and the other skin is from the face.  
 CC The method allows identification of as many as possible of the genes  
 CC important for hair-bearing skin, and therefore, of a very wide range of  
 CC potential therapeutic and cosmetic agents. ADQ35184-ADQ36518 represent  
 CC human DNA tag fragments used to identify genes associated with hair-  
 CC bearing skin.

XX Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 16 TTCTTAAG 23

DB 4 TTCTTAAG 11

RESULT 673

ADQ35036

ID ADQ35036 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ADQ35036;

XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 3126.

XX facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX DE10260928-A1.

XX 08-JUL-2004.

XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX WPI; 2004-518855/50.

XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3126; 577pp; German.

XX

CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
 CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression  
 CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
 CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
 CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
 CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
 CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
 CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
 CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
 CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.

XX Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 14 CCTTCCTA 21

DB 2 CCTTCCTA 9

RESULT 674

ADQ32372/c

ID ADQ32372 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ADQ32372;

XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 462.

XX facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;

KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX DE10260928-A1.

XX 08-JUL-2004.

XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX WPI; 2004-518855/50.

XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 462; 577pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed



CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression  
 CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
 CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
 CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
 CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
 CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
 CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
 CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
 CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTCA 8  
 Db 10 CCACCTCA 3  
 |||||

RESULT 675  
 ADQ34254/c  
 ID ADQ34254 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

AC ADQ34254;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2344.  
 XX facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX  
 XX DE10260928-Al.  
 XX 08-JUL-2004.

XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX WPI; 2004-518855/50.

XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2344; 577pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
 CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression

CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
 CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
 CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
 CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
 CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
 CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
 CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
 CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
 CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
 CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCTT 17  
 Db 8 CGCCCTT 1  
 |||||

RESULT 676  
 ADQ32420  
 ID ADQ32420 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

AC ADQ32420;  
 XX  
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 510.  
 XX facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
 KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX DE10260928-Al.  
 XX 08-JUL-2004.  
 XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
 PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX WPI; 2004-518855/50.

XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
 PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
 PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 510; 577pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
 CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
 CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
 CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
 CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
 CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
 CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression  
 CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
 CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
 CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
 CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are

CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
XX Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCTTCCT 20  
Db 3 CCTTCCT 10

RESULT 677  
ADQ35105/C  
ID ADQ35105 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ADQ35105;  
XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 3195.  
XX KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
XX KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.  
XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX DE10260928-A1.  
XX PD 08-JUL-2004.  
XX PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
XX PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
XX PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
XX PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
XX WPI; 2004-518855/50.

XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
XX assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
XX agents, based on differential expression analysis.

XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 3195; 577pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
XX that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
XX recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
XX (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
XX their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
XX human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
XX breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression  
XX (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
XX between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
XX in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
XX kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
XX immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
XX a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
XX of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
XX cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or

CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic  
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.  
XX Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;  
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCAT 9  
Db 9 CACCTCAT 2

RESULT 678  
ADQ34536  
ID ADQ34536 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ADQ34536;  
XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2626.  
XX KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;  
XX KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX PN DE10260928-A1.  
XX PD 08-JUL-2004.

XX PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.  
XX PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.

XX PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;  
XX PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
XX WPI; 2004-518855/50.

XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for  
XX assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic  
XX agents, based on differential expression analysis.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2626; 577pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes  
XX that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises  
XX recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed  
XX (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or  
XX their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other  
XX human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the  
XX breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression  
XX (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different  
XX between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an  
XX in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test  
XX kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are  
XX immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and  
XX a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products  
XX of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of  
XX cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or  
XX disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for  
XX identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows  
XX identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial  
XX skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic

CC agents, ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to  
 CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 15 CTTCTTAA 22

Db 3 CTTCTTAA 10

RESULT 679

AAQ53026  
 ID AAQ53026 standard; RNA; 11 BP.

AC AAQ53026;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)

XX Herpes simplex virus target sequence 104.

XX RNA, enzyme; enzymatic RNA molecule; ERM; cleave; RNA; mRNA; HnRNA;  
 KW picornavirus; HIV; immunodeficiency virus; hepatitis B virus; HBV;  
 KW papilloma virus; HPV; Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; TCLV;  
 KW T-cell leukemia virus; hepatitis C virus; HCV; cytomegalovirus;  
 KW influenza virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; vector; immune response;  
 KW antibody; ribozyme; viral RNA; treatment; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9323569-A1.

XX 25-NOV-1993.

XX 29-APR-1993; 93WO-US004020.

XX 11-MAY-1992; 92US-00882689.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882713.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882714.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882823.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882824.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882886.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882888.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882889.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882921.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882922.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883823.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884073.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884074.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884333.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884422.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884431.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884436.

XX 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884521.

XX 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00923738.

XX 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00935854.

XX 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936086.

XX 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00948359.

XX 15-OCT-1992; 92US-00963322.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987129.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987130.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987133.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Draper KG, Dudycz LW, Mcswiggen JA, Macejak DG, Holecsek JJ;

PI Mamone JA;

XX WPI; 1993-386599/48.

XX Enzymatic RNA molecules - used to inhibit viral replication, infection  
 and gene expression.

XX Claim 5; Fig 15; 287pp; English.

XX The sequences (AAQ52923-053037) are pref. herpes simplex virus target  
 sequences for enzymatic RNA molecules. The RNA molecules are  
 complementary to a substrate binding region in the specified gene target.  
 They also have enzymatic activity, in that they specifically cleave RNA  
 in the target. The ERMs interfere with viral replication and therefore  
 have anti-viral properties. They can be used to attenuate viruses to be  
 used in vaccines. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated  
 on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct  
 PI field.)

XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;

Best Local Similarity 63.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 7; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCTTCCT 20

Db 1 CCCCCCGCCU 11

RESULT 680

AAZ18930/c

ID AAZ18930 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

XX AAZ18930;

XX 22-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Murine MRL SAGE tag 3797903.

XX Wound healing; non-MRL healer mouse; quantitative trait locus; QTL;  
 KW healing response; microsatellite marker; treatment; central nerve;  
 KW peripheral nerve; nerve injury; SAGE tag; murine; ss.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO9941364-A2.

XX 19-AUG-1999.

XX 12-FEB-1999; 99WO-US002962.

XX 13-FEB-1998; 98US-0074737P.

XX 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097937P.

XX 28-SEP-1998; 98US-0102051P.

XX (WIST-) WISTAR INST.

XX Heber-Katz E;

XX WPI; 1999-494533/41.

XX New mammalian model for enhanced wound healing - useful for identifying  
 enhanced wound healing genes.

XX Claim 13; Page 72; 136pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel non-MRL healer mouse (M) having at least  
 one quantitative trait locus selected from those given in the  
 CC specification, exhibiting an enhanced healing response to a wound  
 CC compared to mice (m) without the locus. The invention describes a novel  
 CC method of identifying a gene involved in enhanced wound healing by  
 CC identifying DNA microsatellite markers which can distinguish healer mice  
 CC from non-healer mice and identifying microsatellite markers which

CC segregate with enhanced wound healing in progeny of the mice, where a  
 CC chromosomal locus containing at least one enhanced wound healing gene is  
 CC identified. A method of treating a wound in a mammal is also disclosed.  
 CC The new methods are useful for treating wounds, especially central and  
 CC peripheral nerve wound. The methods of the invention are useful for  
 CC restoring function after nerve injury in a mammal. (M) is useful as a  
 CC mammalian model of enhanced wound healing, useful for identifying genes  
 CC and gene products involved in enhanced wound healing, and to provide  
 CC methods for wound healing. AAZ18691-Z19036 represent murine SAGE tags  
 CC from C57BL/6 and MRL mice which are used to illustrate the method of the  
 CC invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTCCTAAGCA 25  
 DB 11 CATCATAGCA 1  
 |||||

RESULT 681

AA14968  
 ID AAX14968 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

AC AAX14968;

XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX Triple helix forming nucleotides 1153-1163 of the p53 gene.

XX Triple-helix forming region; Triplex formation; DNA detection;  
 KW identification; bacteria; oncogene; virus; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US5861244-A.

XX 19-JAN-1999.

XX 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.

XX 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.

XX (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.

XX Hepburn AG, Wang C;

XX WPI; 1999-130384/11.

XX Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double  
 PT stranded analyte, and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with  
 PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify  
 PT bacteria.

XX Disclosure; Col 25-26; 168pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a potential triple-helix forming region.  
 CC It can be used to demonstrate the assay of the invention. The assay  
 CC comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test sequences,  
 CC e.g. containing the present sequence, to an aqueous medium containing at  
 CC least one complex of anchor DNA, attached to a solid support, and  
 CC reporter DNA, where either a part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is  
 CC designed to form a triple-strand structure with part of the test  
 CC sequence. Triplex formation results in displacement of the reporter DNA  
 CC which is detected as an indication of the presence of the DNA test  
 CC sequence. The method is used to detect DNA sequences, particularly for  
 CC identification of bacteria (by detecting genes for ribosomal RNA) in  
 CC clinical samples, but also detection of oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus

XX Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGGCC 15  
 DB 1 CTCCTCTCCCC 11  
 |||||

RESULT 682

AAA87795

ID AAA87795 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

XX AAA87795;

XX 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Promoter P15B3 transcription factor binding site SEQ ID #159.

XX Human; secreted protein; forensic procedure; gene therapy;  
 KW chromosome mapping; cancer; autoimmune disease; cardiovascular disorder;  
 KW cystic fibrosis; hypothyroidism; immunological disorder; amyloidosis;  
 KW brain disorder; skeletal muscle disorder; eye disorder; obesity;  
 KW mitochondrialcytopathy; diabetes; atherosclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; graft rejection; dementia; hyperlipidaemia;  
 KW septic shock; impotence; promoter; P15B3; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200037491-A2.

XX 29-JUN-2000.

XX 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-IB002058.

XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113686P.

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0141032P.

XX (GEST ) GENSET.

XX Bougueleret L, Dumas J, Duclert A;

XX WPI; 2000-442637/38.

XX Polynucleotides and polypeptides encoding proteins with signal peptides,  
 PT useful in diagnostic, forensic, gene therapy and chromosome mapping  
 PT procedures.

XX Example 48; Fig 5; 306pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a transcription factor binding site identified  
 CC in the human P15B3 promoter. The invention relates to sequences AAA87725-  
 CC A87774 which encode human secreted proteins AAB25763-B25812. The proteins  
 CC include signal peptides. The P15B3 promoter is used in the isolation of  
 CC the cDNAs of the invention. Included in the invention are a host cell  
 CC containing one of the cDNA sequences, and a purified antibody capable of  
 CC binding to one of the secreted proteins. Also contained in the invention  
 CC are methods for storing the sequence data on a computer system, and a  
 CC method for identifying features of the cDNA sequences using a computer  
 CC programme. The cDNAs are useful for expressing secreted proteins or  
 CC fragments to obtain antibodies capable of specifically binding to the  
 CC secreted proteins. The cDNAs may also be useful in diagnostic, forensic,  
 CC gene therapy and chromosome mapping procedures and may be used to design  
 CC expression vectors and secretion vectors. The proteins of the invention  
 CC may be used to treat diseases including cancer, autoimmune diseases,  
 CC cardiovascular disorders, cystic fibrosis, hypothyroidism, immunological  
 CC disorders, amyloidosis, brain disorders, skeletal muscle disorders, eye  
 CC disorders, obesity, mitochondrialcytopathies, diabetes, atherosclerosis,  
 CC neurodegenerative disorders, graft rejection, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC dementia, hyperlipidaemia, septic shock and impotence

XX Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match          30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19
DB 1 TCCACCTTCC 11

RESULT 683
AAS07926
ID AAC63231 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
AC AAC63231;
XX
XX 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide #4 used in a method for primer selection.
XX
XX PCR primer; nucleic acid amplification; melting temperature; T_m; ss.
KW Homo sapiens.
OS
XX W0200060123-A2.
PN
XX 12-OCT-2000.
PD
XX
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000WO-US008962.
PF
XX
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127891P.
PR
XX (GENO-) GENOME TECHNOLOGIES LLC.
PA
XX Senapathy P;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-656235/63.
DR
XX
XX Determining Tm range for several degenerate primers with a fixed-sequence
PT and a degenerate-sequence portion for use in polymerase chain reaction
PT amplification by identifying a specific sequence in the nucleic acid
PT template.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 2; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for selecting PCR primers for
XX nucleic acid amplification. The method comprises determining the melting
XX temperature (Tm) range for degenerate oligonucleotide primers with a
XX fixed-sequence portion (FS) and a degenerate-sequence portion (DS) by
XX searching known portion of a nucleic acid template for a sequence
XX complementary to a desired FS of a primer. Nucleotide base pairs flanking
XX or interspersed between the sequence complementary to a DS of one of the
XX primers are detected and Tm is calculated. The method of the present
XX invention allows primers which produce more efficient DNA amplification
XX to be produced. The present sequence is a primer. This sequence was used
XX to exemplify the occurrence of a primer with a FS of 6 base pairs (CGGCC)
XX within a template. The remaining 5 base pairs make up the DS
XX
XX Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGGCCCTTCTCT 20
DB 1 CGGCCCTTACCT 11

RESULT 684
AAS07926
ID AAC63231 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX

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AC AAS07926;
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human transcription factor binding site from promoter P15B4 #5.
XX
XX Human; expressed sequence tag; EST; ds; promoter P15B4;
XX acute myocardial infarction; acute ischaemic stroke; diabetes; anaemia;
XX growth hormone deficiency; hepatitis; kidney carcinoma;
XX multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neutropaenia;
XX transcription factor binding site.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1104808-A1.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 27-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202699.
XX
XX 05-AUG-1999; 99US-0147499P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Dumas Milne Edwards J, Jobert S, Giordano J;
XX WPI; 2001-357986/38.
XX
XX New purified 5' expressed sequence tags useful in diagnostic, forensic,
XX gene therapy or chromosome mapping procedures, or for distinguishing
XX human tissues or cells from non-human tissues or cells.
XX
XX Example 53; Fig 5; 90pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents a transcription factor binding site from human
XX promoter P15B4, the promoter and binding site being isolated using
XX sequence from one of the 5' expressed sequence tags (EST) of the
XX invention, one of 15442 nucleotide sequences not given in the
XX specification. The 5' EST may be used to efficiently identify and isolate
XX 5'untranslated regions (UTRs) and upstream regulatory regions which
XX control the location, developmental stage, rate and quantity of protein
XX synthesis, as well as the stability of the mRNA. ESTs containing the 5'
XX ends of protein genes may include sequences for chromosome mapping and
XX identification individuals. The EST may further be used to distinguish
XX human tissues or cells from non-human tissues or cells, to distinguish
XX between human tissues or cells that do not and do not express
XX polynucleotides comprising the 5' EST sequences, to obtain and express
XX cDNA clones which include full protein coding sequences of the
XX corresponding gene products, to map and clone promoter regions, and open
XX reading frames from a genomic sequence, and to obtain and express
XX extended cDNAs encoding portions of the protein. EST-related nucleic
XX acids are useful in forensic procedures or in diagnosis of genetic
XX diseases resulting from abnormal gene expression, for constructing a high
XX resolution map of human chromosomes, and in gene therapy to control or
XX treat genetic diseases. Proteins expressed from the cDNAs may be used in
XX treating or controlling a variety of human conditions e.g acute
XX myocardial infarction, acute ischaemic stroke, diabetes, anaemia, growth
XX hormone deficiency, hepatitis, kidney carcinoma, multiple sclerosis,
XX chemotherapy-induced neutropaenia
XX
XX Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19
DB 1 TCCACCTTCC 11

RESULT 685
ABV65218

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ID  ABV65218 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX  AC
XX  ABV65218;
XX
DT  21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human skin EST 3004.
XX
XX  Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW  immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW  psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX  11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX  20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX  03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX  (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX  Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX  WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX  In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT  homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT  e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX  Disclosure; Page 108; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX  The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC  in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC  encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC  so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC  (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC  determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC  promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC  disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC  ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC  rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC  skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC  (EST) of the invention
XX
XX  Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY  15 CTCCTAAGCA 25
Db  1 CTCATAACCA 11
|||||
RESULT 686
ABV6527/c
ID  ABV6527 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX  AC
XX  ABV6527;
XX
DT  21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human skin EST 4313.
XX
XX  Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW  immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW  psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX

ID  ABV65218 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX  AC
XX  ABV65218;
XX
DT  21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human skin EST 3004.
XX
XX  Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW  immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW  psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX  11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX  20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX  03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX  (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX  Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX  WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX  In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT  homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT  e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX  Disclosure; Page 108; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX  The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC  in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC  encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC  so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC  (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC  determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC  promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC  disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC  ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC  rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC  skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC  (EST) of the invention
XX
XX  Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY  16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db  11 TTCCTCAGCCT 1
|||||
RESULT 687
ABV67750/c
ID  ABV67750 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
XX  AC
XX  ABV67750;
XX
DT  21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human skin EST 5536.
XX
XX  Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antisborrhaeic;
KW  immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW  psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX  11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX  20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX  03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX  (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX  Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX

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DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 178; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5 CTCATCGCCCC 15  
 DB 11 CTGATCGCCTC 1  
 RESULT 688  
 ABV68399  
 ID ABV68399 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV68399;  
 XX  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human skin EST 6185.  
 XX  
 XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhoeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 PF  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 PR  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 DR  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; Page 196; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to

CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 10 CGCCCTTCCT 20  
 DB 1 CGCCGCTTCCT 11  
 RESULT 689  
 ABV6906  
 ID ABV6906 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV6906;  
 XX  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human skin EST 7692.  
 XX  
 XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhoeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 PF  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 PR  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 DR  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 24; Page 245; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;





PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 PI WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 DR In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 33; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 CC  
 CC Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 CC Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 CC Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 CC  
 QY 6 TCATCGCCCT 16  
 DB |||||  
 1 TCAGCGACCT 11  
 RESULT 693  
 ABV67632/C  
 ID ABV67632 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV67632;  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin EST 5418.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrheic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253774-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 CC In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 CC homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 CC e.g. skin cancer.

XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 174; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 CC  
 CC Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 CC Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 CC Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 CC  
 QY 6 TCATCGCCCT 16  
 DB |||||  
 11 TCTGCGCCCT 1  
 RESULT 694  
 ABV70706  
 ID ABV70706 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV70706;  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin EST 8492.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrheic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253774-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 CC In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 CC homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 CC e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 24; Page 271; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the

```

CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
  Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAG 23
   ||| |||||
Db 1 CCTTACCTAAG 11

RESULT 695
ABV71904
ID ABV71904 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71904;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 9690.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhoeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 313; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
  Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCTTCCTTAA 22
   |||| |||||
Db 1 CCCCCACCTAA 11

```

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RESULT 696
ABV63285
ID ABV63285 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV63285;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 1071.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhoeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 54; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
  Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAG 23
   ||| |||||
Db 1 CCTTACCTAAG 11

RESULT 697
ABV63771
ID ABV63771 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV63771;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 1557.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhoeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;

```

KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 PD 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 68; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12  
 Db 1 CACCCCTGCC 11  
 |||||  
 RESULT 698  
 ABV64983/c  
 ID ABV64983 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 AC ABV64983;  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human skin EST 2769.  
 XX  
 XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 88; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12  
 Db 1 CACCCCTGCC 11  
 |||||  
 RESULT 698  
 ABV64983/c  
 ID ABV64983 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 AC ABV64983;  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human skin EST 2769.  
 XX  
 XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 88; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically

XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 102; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 9 TCGCCCTCTCC 19  
 Db 11 TCGACCTGCC 1  
 |||||  
 RESULT 699  
 ABV64483  
 ID ABV64483 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 AC ABV64483;  
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX Human skin EST 2269.  
 XX  
 XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200253774-A2.  
 XX 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX Disclosure; Page 88; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically

CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 1 CCCACCTAA 11  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 700  
 ABV68556/c  
 ID ABV68556 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV68556;  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin EST 6342.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253774-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 201; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 1 CCCACCTAA 11  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 700  
 ABV68556/c  
 ID ABV68556 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV68556;  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin EST 6342.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253774-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 201; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTTAAGC 24  
 Db 11 CCTTCTCGGC 1  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 701  
 ABV69022/c  
 ID ABV69022 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABV69022;  
 XX  
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human skin EST 6808.  
 XX  
 KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
 KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200253774-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-JUL-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
 XX  
 PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
 XX  
 PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
 XX  
 PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
 XX  
 PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
 PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
 PT e.g. skin cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 214; 1345pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
 CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
 CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
 CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
 CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
 CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
 CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
 CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
 CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
 CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
 CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
 CC (EST) of the invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
 Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22  
 Db 11 CCCCTCTTAA 1  
 ||||| |||||

RESULT 702  
 ABV63846/c  
 ID ABV63846 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
 XX

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AC ABV63846;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Human skin EST 1632.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200253774-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PR (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX PI
XX PI WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX DR
XX DR In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 69; 1345pp; German.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (MI) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (MI) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX CC (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 11 CTTCCGACGA 1

RESULT 703
ABV69560/c
ID ABV69560 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABV69560;
XX XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 7346.
XX XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200253774-A2.
XX PN

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XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX PD
XX XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PF
XX XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PR (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX XX
XX XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX PI
XX PI WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX DR
XX DR In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 230; 1345pp; German.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (MI) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (MI) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX CC (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13
Db 11 ACCCCATCCCC 1

RESULT 704
ABV67304
ID ABV67304 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABV67304;
XX XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Human skin EST 5090.
XX XX
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
XX KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX XX
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PR (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX PI
XX PI WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX DR
XX DR

```

PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
PT e.g. skin cancer.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 165; 1345pp; German.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
CC (EST) of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTTAA 22  
DB 1 CCCCTTCCTTAA 11  
  
RESULT 705  
ABV71267/c  
ID ABV71267 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
XX  
AC ABV71267;  
XX  
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human skin EST 9053.  
XX  
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200253774-A2.  
XX  
PD 11-JUL-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
XX  
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
XX  
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
XX  
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 291; 1345pp; German.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
XX

CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
CC (EST) of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25  
DB 11 CTTCTTAAGCA 1  
  
RESULT 706  
ABV64128/c  
ID ABV64128 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.  
XX  
AC ABV64128;  
XX  
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human skin EST 1914.  
XX  
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;  
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;  
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200253774-A2.  
XX  
PD 11-JUL-2002.  
XX  
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.  
XX  
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.  
XX  
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.  
XX  
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.  
XX  
PS In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining  
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against  
PT e.g. skin cancer.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 78; 1345pp; German.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed  
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically  
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)  
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.  
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to  
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or  
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin  
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;  
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;  
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the  
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag  
CC (EST) of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;  
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;  
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 8 ATCGCCCTTC 18

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Db      11 AGCACCCCTTC 1
RESULT 707
ABV6854/c
ID ABV6854 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ABV6854;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 4640.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PS (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX PI WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX DR In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 153; 1345pp; German.
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX CC (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CTCCTCCCTAA 1
RESULT 708
ABV65639/c
ID ABV65639 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ABV65639;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 3425.

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XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PS (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX PI WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX DR In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 120; 1345pp; German.
XX CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX CC (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTTCATCG 11
Db 11 CCTCCTCGTCG 1
RESULT 709
ABV68684/c
ID ABV68684 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ABV68684;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 6470.
XX KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR

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PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 205; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
DB 11 CGCCTCGTCG 1

RESULT 710
ABV64641
ID ABV64641 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV64641;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 2427.
XX
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisecborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 92; 1345pp; German.
XX
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
DB 11 CGCCTCGTCG 1

RESULT 711
ABV67354/c
ID ABV67354 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67354;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 5140.
XX
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisecborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 167; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGGCC 15
DB 1 CTCACCCCCC 11

RESULT 711
ABV67354/c
ID ABV67354 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67354;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 5140.
XX
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antisecborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 167; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX (EST) of the invention
XX

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XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCT 16
Db 11 TCCTCTCCCT 1

RESULT 712
ABV71192
ID ABV71192 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ABV71192;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 8978.
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX e.g. skin cancer.
XX Claim 24; Page 288; 1345pp; German.
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATGC 12
Db 1 CACCCCTCGC 11

RESULT 713
ABV71549/c
ID ABV71549 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ABV71549;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human skin EST 9335.
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
XX psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200253774-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
XX e.g. skin cancer.
XX Claim 24; Page 301; 1345pp; German.
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
XX in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
XX encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
XX so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
XX (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
XX determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
XX promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
XX disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
XX ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
XX rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
XX skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
XX (EST) of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTC 18
Db 11 AGCACCCCTTC 1

RESULT 714
ABK28791
ID ABK28791 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ABK28791;
XX DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE HSV-1 blocker probe NG-8.
XX HSV-1; HSV-2; HPV; HBV; ss; probe; microorganism classification;
XX infectious disease; genetic abnormality; cancer; capture sequence;
XX blocker probe.

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XX OS Human herpesvirus 1.
XX PN WO200196608-A1.
XX PD 20-DEC-2001.
XX PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019353.
XX PR 15-JUN-2000; 2000US-00594839.
XX PA (DIGE-) DIGENE CORP.
XX PI Anthony J, Lorincz A, Williams I, Troy J, Tang Y;
XX DR WPI; 2002-130748/17.
XX PT Detecting a target nucleic acid, for identifying microorganisms,
XX PT diagnosing infections or detecting genetic abnormalities, comprises
XX PT producing and detecting double-stranded hybrids between probes and the
XX PT target nucleic acid.
XX PS Claim 53; Page 21; 128pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to detecting a target nucleic acid comprising (a)
XX CC hybridising a single-stranded or partially single-stranded target nucleic
XX CC acid to a capture sequence probe and a signal sequence probe to form
XX CC double-stranded hybrids between the probes and the target nucleic acid,
XX CC where the capture sequence probe and the signal sequence probe are
XX CC capable of hybridising to non-overlapping regions within the target
XX CC nucleic acid and not hybridising to each other, (b) adding a blocker
XX CC probe to the hybridisation reaction, where the blocker probe hybridises
XX CC to excess non-hybridised capture sequence probes, (c) binding the hybrid
XX CC to a solid phase to form a bound hybrid, and (d) detecting the bound
XX CC hybrid. The method is used to detecting a target nucleic acid. The method
XX CC is useful for identifying and classifying microorganisms, diagnosing
XX CC infectious diseases, detecting and characterising genetic abnormalities,
XX CC identifying genetic changes associated with cancer, studying genetic
XX CC susceptibility to disease, and measuring response to various types of
XX CC treatment. The method is also useful for detecting the presence of
XX CC nucleic acid in test samples. The method is not only rapid and sensitive,
XX CC but is also highly specific and capable of discriminating highly
XX CC homologous nucleic acid target sequences. Blocker probes comprising
XX CC oligonucleotides complementary to the capture sequence probes are used in
XX CC the method to eliminate excess capture sequence probe, thus reducing the
XX CC background signal in detection and increasing specificity of the assay.
XX CC The present sequence is a blocker probe derived from HSV-1, HSV-2, HPV or
XX CC HBV sequences. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCCT 20
DB 1 CGCCCCATCTT 11

RESULT 715
AAD46205/c
ID AAD46205 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX AC AAD46205;
XX DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Linker upper oligonucleotide.
XX KW Bacterial artificial chromosome; molecular genetic research; pBAC;
XX KW cloning vector; ss.

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCCT 20
DB 1 CGCCCCATCTT 11

RESULT 715
AAD46205/c
ID AAD46205 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX AC AAD46205;
XX DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Linker upper oligonucleotide.
XX KW Bacterial artificial chromosome; molecular genetic research; pBAC;
XX KW cloning vector; ss.

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OS OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO200270720-A1.
XX PD 12-SEP-2002.
XX PF 25-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JP001667.
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00057794.
XX PA (RIKE ) RIKEN KK.
XX PI Hayashizaki Y, Carninci P;
XX DR WPI; 2002-691755/74.
XX PT New bacteriophage or plasmid cloning vectors, useful for in vitro or in
XX PT vivo cloning nucleic acid inserts of interest used as tools in molecular
XX PT genetic research.
XX PS Example 5; Page 52; 162pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to bacteriophage or a plasmid cloning vector which
XX CC comprises a construction segment and a replaceable segment or a bacterial
XX CC artificial chromosome (pBAC) or its segment comprising at least an origin
XX CC of replication (ori). The invention also relates to methods for molecular
XX CC cloning. The bacteriophage or plasmid cloning vectors are useful for in
XX CC vitro or in vivo method of cloning nucleic acid inserts of interest used
XX CC as tools in molecular genetic research. The present sequence is a linker
XX CC oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13
DB 11 ATCTCATCGCC 1

RESULT 716
AAK99270
ID AAK99270 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX AC AAK99270;
XX DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE P15B4 promoter transcription binding site DELTAFF1_01.
XX KW Promoter DNA; diagnostic; forensic; gene therapy; chromosome mapping;
XX KW expression vector; secretion vector; P15B4; transcription binding site;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN CA2343602-A1.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 17-APR-2001; 2001CA-02343602.
XX PR 18-APR-2000; 2000US-0197873P.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Dumas Milne Edwards JB, Jobert S, Giordano J, Tanaka H, Bejanin S;
XX DR WPI; 2002-227459/29.
XX PT New nucleic acid sequences comprising human expressed sequence tags

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